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ANALYSIS SEES 'FEW ACHIEVEMENTS' AT VENICE SUMMIT

OW111954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 11 Jun 87

["News Analysis: Venice Summit, Lameduck Meeting With Few Achievements -- (by Yang Yuanhua, Zhao Dahua)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- The 13th summit of the seven major Western industrialized nations in Venice June 8-10, adopted seven documents of little substance, but gave the proceedings the appearance of unanimity.

The note was underscored by the summitters from the United States, Japan, Federal Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy before they met because they were much more afraid of dissent than emptiness.

Actually, the annual summit ended as expected, with unusually modest achievements while putting aside almost all controversial issues.

The only result that the summit could boast is that the participants agreed to further enforce coordination of economic policy through the use of economic indicators, a move initiated at last year's Tokyo summit.

Although the so-called early warning system is hailed by some as a step forward from the agreement reached in Paris in February on a coordinating economic policy and stabilizing exchange rates, the summit basically offered no original ideas to ease trade tensions and deal with other problems that hinder economic expansion worldwide.

Against Washington's desire of publicizing the details of the multilateral surveillance, other governments preferred to keep the process secret for fear of surrendering sovereignty.

An unnamed British official made it plain: "Sovereign governments will be responsible for their policies." Skeptics already doubt whether coordination would really succeed because no one would agree to do anything at the expense of national interests.

In order to call the summit successful, the leaders of the seven industrial nations made a point of displaying their political unity to gloss over their differences, mainly on economic issues.

Their topics were unprecedentedly comprehensive, ranging from the Persian Gulf war, terrorism, drug abuse to the aids epidemic. But they were just harping on the same string, a display attesting to the earlier prediction for an affirmation summit.

A Canadian official complained that this meeting was the most fragmented one he had ever been involved in, with predictable results.

On the situation in the Gulf, a summit statement failed to introduce any practical and feasible solution to the problem on the basis of respecting the national sovereignty of the countries in the region, which, like securing the freedom of navigation in public waters, is a norm guiding international relations.

To avoid involvement in a possibly intensified rivalry in the Gulf between the two superpowers, Western Europe succeeded in covering their differences with the United States on Gulf policy by persuading the former to agree to shift the responsibility for seeking a solution to the Gulf problem onto the United Nations.



Said Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans: "We came here to drive the Americans off the military path and back to the diplomatic path. We have succeeded."

On the Euromissile issue, which was given priority on the agenda, the summiters reaffirmed a common commitment to arms control but made no specific mention of the pending U.S.-Soviet accord on eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The general reaffirmation of some of the principles on the issue hints that there still are some nuances between Washington and allies to be readjusted on the double zero option issue.

The fundamental note of the summit was a striking contrast to that of the previous one held in Tokyo in June last year, which was characterized by a kind of unity and harmony.

At the Tokyo summit, there were many commitments but these commitments failed to be well implemented. Since verbal commitments have no binding force, the summiters, each with his own problems at home, were reluctant to commit any more this year.

The lack of accord was evident as the allies pointed fingers at each other over the sluggish state of the global economy.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was the last to come and the first to leave, said, "Our purpose is to open up the Japanese market and we do not think the steps they have taken have been enough."

However, like gamblers with little money in their pockets and little to lose, each of the participants -- most of whom are facing elections or political problems at home -- was neither winner nor loser at the summit.

The most frustrated summiteer was U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who had not yet fully recovered from the Iran-contra scandal. His weakened position as a powerful leader made Reagan unable to pressure allies into producing a more successful summit.

Bargaining with Reagan, Federal Germany and Japan, which enjoy huge trade surpluses, refused to take more measures to boost home consumption to improve the trade imbalance.

While Washington urged them to try to inject more life into the West's economic growth, Bonn and Tokyo retorted that the United States should get a grip on its budget deficit.

Both Tokyo and Bonn felt fortunate that they were not singled out as targets of criticism for their protectionism as they have been at previous summits.

Added to home political uncertainty and the slowing economic expansion of the West is the fact that the economic situation of Third World debtor countries is worsening.

Reagan also met with a cool response from Europe to his initiative on eliminating government subsidies to agricultural exports by the year 1990.

To compromise on the subsidies, a cause for trade friction on many occasions, summiteers repeated in generalities the principles agreed upon at an Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) meeting in Paris last month, calling for readjusting the farming structure and reducing government subsidies.

Although the summit proposed lower interest rates and easier loan terms for the poorest nations, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, indebted countries will be disappointed by the failure to work out any concrete and effective assistance plans at the summit.

Since the first annual summit meeting of the seven industrial countries was held in 1975, the just-concluded summit might be the first one that could not achieve anything that the leaders could bring home and boast of for a publicity coup.

One of the disillusioned summiteers was French President Francois Mitterrand who said he preferred to holding a summit when there really is something worth discussing rather than gathering to talk about nothing for the sake of routine work.

#### WAN LI MEETS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE HEAD 6 JUNE

OWO61549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese acting Premier Wan Li said here today that China has friendly relations with the majority of the member states of the organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

Wan made the remark at a meeting with Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the OIC.

During the meeting he pointed out that China is willing to further develop trade, economic and technological cooperation with the OIC's member states.

Pirzada used to be minister of law and parliamentary affairs of Pakistan.

By way of Beijing, he is going to attend the special conference of South-South cooperation of ministers of the nonaligned countries which is to be held in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, June 9.

Wan spoke highly of the important role the OIC has played in safeguarding world peace, as well as its just stands on the issues of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East.

On the issue of Afghanistan, Wan said, "China demands a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan at an earlier date and supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a political solution to the issue in the light of the relevant U.N. resolutions."

On the Iran-Iraq war, Wan said that both Iran and Iraq are China's friends, adding that the Chinese Government has always adopted a neutral stand over the war and hoped that the disputes between the two countries would be justly and reasonably solved through peaceful negotiations.

Wan Li also briefed the meeting on the measures taken by the Chinese Government to solve the food problem. They include the introduction of rural economic reforms to mobilize the enthusiasm of several hundred million farmers; implementation of policies concerning price, credit, supply of production means to encourage farmers to increase production; and the moves taken by the state to guarantee a regular food supply by signing procurement contracts with farmers and providing planned supplies and sales at normal prices.

Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the U.N., sent a message to the session, which will end June 11.

#### LI PENG MEETS SPACE SCIENCE MEETING PARTICIPANTS

OWO91240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today that China will make joint efforts together with space scientists from other countries to make space science serve the people of the whole world.

Li made the remark at a meeting with scientists attending the Pacific basin international symposium on advances in space science and their application, which is being held here.

Li extended a welcome to the scientists from a dozen foreign countries on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The vice-premier said, limited as its financial resources are, China supports the development of the astronautics industry because it is of great importance to the country's defense and national economy, security in the Far East, and to world peace as well.

Li briefed the guests on China's plan to apply space technology to its national economy.

He said that the fifth Islamic summit conference held in Kuwait last January has strengthened the unity among its member states and will be conducive to a solution to the issues of the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war.

Pirzada agreed with Wan's views, saying that the member states of the OIC should strengthen their unity; only in this way can the organization make progress in solving international issues.

Pirzada said that the OIC appreciated China's stands on international issues, adding, "We are satisfied to note China's neutral stand on the Iran-Iraq war and its sincere attitude toward a peaceful solution of the war."

He also expressed thanks to China for its support for the Afghan refugees.

Pirzada said that the OIC is willing to develop its bilateral and multilateral relations with China.

Wan said that the populations of China and the OIC together constitute half of the world population, and such a great population, if united, may be an important force in safeguarding world peace.

#### WAN LI ADDRESSES WORLD FOOD COUNCIL OPENING SESSION

OW081711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Agricultural ministers and representatives of the 34 member states of the World Food Council (WFC) met here today for the WFC's 13th council session to discuss topics including the global state of hunger and malnutrition, regional and South-South co-operation in food and agriculture and the impact of international trade on food and development.

China, one of the 36 members of the Rome-based United Nations agency, sent a delegation to the session headed by He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. Chinese acting Premier Wan Li also attended the opening ceremony.

"The world food problem to be discussed in the coming days is a major issue. If no satisfactory solution can be found, it will affect national and even international stability", said Wan Li at the opening ceremony.

"The world is currently perplexed by the paradox that a few grain-producing countries possess surpluses while the majority of developing countries suffer food shortages. The essence of the matter lies in unbalanced North-South development. In this unfavorable international economic situation, many developing countries are earning reduced foreign exchange from their trade and shouldering increasingly heavy debt burdens. These factors, intertwining and interacting with the food problem, have aggravated the urgency of the matter", the acting premier pointed out.

To solve the food problem, Wan Li suggested, the developing countries need to attach greater importance to food production, and develop it by adopting appropriate policies and technical measures and strengthen cooperation among themselves. At the same time, developed countries should help developing countries to accelerate economic development by transferring funds and technology on favorable terms, and introduce wise and fair policies for international trade and finance.



U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND CHIEF HAYS FETED IN BEIJING

OW111458 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Xu Huizi, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet for Admiral Ronald J. Hays, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Command of the United States, and his party here tonight.

Proposing toasts at the banquet, both Xu and Hays expressed the view that the development of Sino-U.S. relations will help ensure peace and stability in the Pacific region and hence is in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH U.S. REVIEWED

OWO41300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Washington, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Some 7,900 American scholars, students and other personnel went to China to study, research and lecture in the past decade, while 28,000 Chinese students and scholars came to the United States for the same purpose.

This was learned in talks today between a Chinese education delegation and a United States Information Agency delegation reviewing the exchange of students in the past decade, beginning [in] 1978.

A joint press statement issued after the talks said the two sides reviewed the provisions of American law regarding the return of foreign students to their homelands after finishing their studies in the United States, the need to ensure that the fundamental purposes of Sino-American educational exchange are advanced.

He Dongchang, vice-chairman of China's State Education Commission, who heads the Chinese delegation, said at today's meeting that sending students abroad constitutes part of China's open policy, and China will continue to do so for a long time to come.

He said that sending students abroad must serve the domestic development of China, and that sponsored personnel studying abroad are sent according to plans to meet the development needs of the region, department or unit from which they come.

From now on, therefore, he added that China will send more people with master's or doctoral degrees, or senior scholars with extensive experience to better serve national construction. Government-sponsored students and scholars are required to return home and work for national construction after finishing their studies in the United States, he said.

The Chinese delegation leader said government-sponsored students and scholars assume an obligation to return to their homeland, and with a sense of hard work and creativity participate in the country's construction. The Chinese Government will, according to its needs and within its abilities, develop an environment in which the returned students and scholars are able to use their skills and knowledge to contribute to China's modernization program.



The U.S. delegation, led by acting Director of the U.S. Information Agency Marvin Stone, expressed the view that the objective of the United States, in law and practice, in accepting and training foreign students and scholars is to offer them opportunities to acquire skills and knowledge to be used in their homelands, as well as to gain a deeper understanding of the United States and its culture.

The U.S. side pointed out that its law treats all foreign students identically, including those students and scholars who are subject to the two-year home residency requirement. The purpose of international exchanges may be frustrated when students and scholars do not return to their home countries to utilize the training and experiences they have received abroad, the U.S. delegation added.

He Dongchang expressed appreciation for the training and assistance American educational institutions have provided for Chinese students and scholars, and added that the exchange of students and scholars between the two nations is of mutual benefit. He also said China welcomes more American students and scholars to study and do research in China and the Chinese Government will improve their academic and living conditions consistent with the situation in China and conditions at its educational institutions.

The Chinese education delegation arrived here on Tuesday for a visit which will also take it to Boston and New York City for meetings with their American colleagues.

HONG KONG PAPER ON TENSION BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN

HK091454 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 9 Jun 87 p 1

["New Talk" column: "New Tension Appears in Sino-Japanese Relations"]

[Text] Now that new unhappy incidents have taken place in Sino-Japanese relations, people are keeping close watch on how the Japanese authorities will deal with them and what actions the Japanese authorities will take towards them.

According to information from Japan, there are two new developments in Sino-Japanese relations. The first is that Tang Jiaxuan, deputy chief of the Department of Asian Affairs of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met with Hiroyuki Yushita, Japanese charge d'affaires ad interim to China, and delivered a note of protest over the unreasonable comment made by a certain senior official of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Chairman Deng Xiaoping's recent remarks on Sino-Japanese relations.

The second is that while accompanying the delegation of the Japanese Komei Party on a visit to Hangzhou, Sun Pinghua, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, made a senior official of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs as "very impolite remarks."

Moreover, Xu Dunxin, China's envoy to Japan, has also probably contacted Fujita, director-general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and made the same protest on the affair.

These contacts between China and Japan have not been reported by the official Chinese newspapers, but have been disclosed by the Japanese news media. However, the name and identity of the senior official of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs involved in the affair have not been revealed. This shows that the Chinese authorities have attached great importance to the friendly relations between China and Japan. Nevertheless, the latest developments show the seriousness of the affair.

The original starting point of the affair is that on 4 June, when meeting with Junya Yano, chairman of Japan's Komei Party, Deng Xiaoping talked about the adverse balance of Sino-Japanese trade, Japan's tendency to revive militarism, and the question of "two Chinas" involved in Japan's handling of the Kokuryo [Guanghua] dormitory incident. What is noteworthy is that before touching upon these questions, Deng Xiaoping stressed the importance of maintaining the friendly relations between China and Japan and hoped that these questions could be properly solved.

Later, the Japanese Government made a peculiar two-way response to Deng Xiaoping's remarks.

On the one hand, Yuko Kurihara, head of Japan's Defense Agency, who had just returned from China, blamed Junya Yano, accusing him of "excessive performance" and luring Deng Xiaoping into making comments on Japan's military expenditure. Yuko Kurihara said that Deng Xiaoping agreed to Japan's increase of its military expenditure to over 1 percent of its national income.

On the other hand, a senior official of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs told the Japanese newspapers that "Deng Xiaoping does not clearly know about the real situation of the Sino-Japanese relations because he is in a very high position." [paragraph continues]

The official even went on to say that Deng Xiaoping's remarks "showed China's internal power struggle," "were aimed at diverting people's discontent," and "were aimed at using political threats to obtain Japan's economic cooperation."

Sun Pinghua pointed out that the remarks of the senior official of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs were clearly aimed at guiding people's attention to post-Deng Xiaoping Sino-Japanese relations. However, the Deng Xiaoping system will remain unchanged in the future. So, Sun Pinghua said, the Japanese official did not understand China's present situation.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is not in Tokyo at present. He is now attending the summit of seven industrial countries in Italy. Although he had made a statement saying that Japan will only respect "one China" before he left Tokyo for the summit, the Japanese prime minister did not say anything about the Kokuryo dormitory incident. The new tension in Sino-Japanese relations will undoubtedly be one of the pressing issues Nakasone will deal with after he returns from the seven-nation summit.

The regular Sino-Japanese ministerial level meeting is expected to be held in Beijing at the end of this month. The highest Japanese official to attend the meeting will be Tadashi Kuranari, Japanese minister of foreign affairs. When the meeting is over, it will just be the 50th anniversary of the "7 July incident."

When meeting with Junya Yano, Deng Xiaoping stressed that there is no reason China and Japan could not continue to develop their friendly relations. No matter what troubles appear in Sino-Japanese relations, the Sino-Japanese friendly relations will continue to develop. Deng Xiaoping's remarks should be the key note in handling the relations and problems between China and Japan. We will wait and see what response the Japanese authorities will make in the future.

#### REPORT REFUTES JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S VIEWS

HK101225 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 87 p 6

[Report: "Chinese Embassy in Japan Sternly Refutes Japanese Foreign Ministry Official's Unfriendly Remarks"]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO) -- During a meeting with Xu Dunxin, minister-counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, yesterday evening, Fujita, director of the Asian Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, defended a responsible person of the Japanese Foreign Ministry who, despising protocol, openly distorted with ill intentions a Chinese leader's remarks on Sino-Japanese relations. In response, Xu Dunxin sternly refuted Fujita's explanation.

During the meeting, Fujita explained that it was in "the interests of long-term development of Japanese-Chinese relations" that the foreign ministry responsible person made the remarks, which did not mean to slander or attack any Chinese leader. Fujita also said that Chinese leaders' recent remarks on Sino-Japanese relations were "open criticism against Japan" based on a knowledge of Japan, "deviating" from the reality of the country; and these remarks just "threw cold water" on those who earnestly hoped to develop Japanese-Chinese relations. Xu Dunxin pointed out: The extremely unfriendly remarks by that responsible person of the Japanese Foreign Ministry have had a bad influence on the development of Sino-Japanese relations. The Japanese Foreign Ministry's explanation on these remarks is not satisfactory and cannot be accepted by the Chinese side.

According to reports by Japanese newspapers, in connection with Fujita's meeting with Xu Dunxin, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has only released the text of the Japanese side's statement but has made no mention of the Chinese side's refutation. In doing so, the Japanese Foreign Ministry intended to give people an impression that the Chinese side had shown "understanding" of the explanation. The statement made by the director of the Asian Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry during his meeting with Xu Dunxin was rather a refutation against China's remarks than an explanation. A newspaper quoted an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry as saying that the aim in doing so is to "create grounds on which Japan and China can start official debates." Observers here believe that the Japanese Foreign Ministry can hardly convince others that it has cherished the hope of safeguarding and developing Sino-Japanese relations since it has repeatedly aired unfriendly views and tried to muddle through some issues between China and Japan. Such a practice of evading actual problems by giving explanation or even by provoking disputes does not reflect sincerity.

Meanwhile, Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda denied that the remarks made by that responsible person of the Japanese Foreign Ministry were slanders against the top Chinese leader. He said: Japan will always make sustained efforts to further develop the real friendship between Japan and China in accordance with the principle guiding the normalization of the diplomatic relations between Japan and China and the basic guideline laid down in the Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty.

#### GU MU MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW111946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here today Kaheita Okazaki, permanent adviser to the Japan-China Economic Association, and Yasumasa Nogawa, president of the Federation of Japan Noodle Industry Organizations.

Wang spoke highly of Okazaki's contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship over the past few decades.

Okazaki and Nogawa are here for the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of a memorandum on Sino-Japanese trade in buckwheat.

At Japan's request, China exports to Japan buckwheat needed for traditional Japanese cuisine, and of which Japan is in short supply.

The Federation of Japan Noodle Industry Organizations has sent a 1,000-member delegation for the celebrations in Beijing. The delegation held a meeting and a dinner later at the Great Hall of the People in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the memorandum.

Huang Hua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, and State Councillor Gu Mu attended the dinner.

#### KOMEITO DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT IN SHANGHAI

OW100402 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and honorary president of the Shanghai People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted the Japanese Komeito's 16th delegation to China, headed by Chairman Junya Yano, yesterday evening.



The guests and hosts held cordial and friendly talks. On behalf of the people of Shanghai, Rui Xingwen expressed a warm welcome to the visiting delegation. Rui Xingwen also introduced Shanghai's economic construction and the situation of reform and opening to the outside world to the Japanese friends. He hoped that the Japanese guests would make as many suggestions as possible regarding work in Shanghai.

Junya Yano expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm hospitality the delegation had received in China and Shanghai. He said that the Komeito would adhere to the principles of the Japan-China joint communique and the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty, further strengthen friendship between Japan and China, and turn it into concrete action. Friendship between Japan and China is a strong desire of the people of both countries. Even if there are some obstacles in the course of making progress, they must, and certainly can, be removed. He said: The economic cooperation between Japan and China will surely reach a new stage of development. The Japanese enterprises will surely come to China to make more investment and cooperate with China. This is only a matter of time.

#### SOUTH KOREANS PROTEST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

OW111036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0952 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Tens of thousands of South Koreans held rallies and demonstrations yesterday in different parts of the country protesting the presidential nomination convention by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), according to reports from Seoul today.

In the convention held in the Seoul olympic gymnasium yesterday, No Tae-u, current chairman of the DJP, was endorsed as the presidential candidate to succeed Chon Hu-hwan who chose No on June 2.

No, considered a close ally of the South Korean leader, is expected to be elected president in the presidential election this December and to be Chon's successor when his presidential term ends next February. Chon handpicks his successor under the present electoral college system, which is currently under fire from opposition leaders who demand a popular and direct presidential election system.

Protesters in Seoul and other cities, mostly university students, shouted slogans, "Down with the military dictatorship!" and "Out with the U.S. imperialists supporting the dictatorial regime!"

At a rally in Seoul, opposition leader Kim Yong-sam demanded that the ruling party cancel the DJP convention immediately and reopen talks on revising the constitution written under martial law in 1980. He denounced the authorities taking power by force.

Tens of thousands of riot police were put on alert for yesterday's convention. In some places clashes occurred between protesters and police during which some people including police were injured.

Reports said if the police had not surrounded the Anglican church in downtown Seoul, the opposition would have unleashed a nationwide resistance campaign from there to boycott the convention.



VIETNAM'S 'ASSIMILATION' OF CAMBODIA VIEWED

HK120150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 87 p 6

[Article by You Jun (1635 6511): "Silent Intrusion"]

[Text] Vietnam has done everything to deny that it is pursuing the genocidal policy of assimilating Cambodia. A recent issue of "COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER," a Vietnamese publication, carried an article saying some people "have done their utmost to clamor that Vietnam wants to assimilate Cambodia," but that this is "sheer distortion of fact," and it is "throwing mud at" and "slandering" Vietnam.

A popular saying has put it well: Better to refrain from doing something than to keep it a secret. It is simply impossible to pursue an assimilation policy while trying to cover it up.

Some Western reporters who accepted the "invitation" to cover the Vietnam-controlled areas in Cambodia have provided the world with many facts which they have seen first-hand showing Vietnam's pursuance of its policy of assimilating Cambodia: First, Vietnam has organized large-scale emigration to Cambodia. "Any Vietnamese who wants to emigrate to Cambodia may do so with no need of official sanction"; therefore, "thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese have swarmed into Cambodia." In suburban Phnom Penh, "a small town has emerged consisting exclusively of Vietnamese." Based on an estimate by neutral specialists, more than half a million Vietnamese have emigrated to Cambodia. Second, Vietnam encourages marriages between Vietnamese and Cambodians and allows "demobilized Vietnamese soldiers to marry Cambodian girls and settle down." Third, it has planted Vietnamese in the puppet Cambodia Army, "with large numbers of Vietnamese officers planted in the Cambodian Army and police." And fourth, Vietnamese [language] is now a compulsory course in education. "According to plan, the Vietnamese will become the second language of national primary schools." The Western reporters described such practices of Vietnam as "silent intrusion."

Sihanouk pointed out: Vietnam's aim in invading Cambodia is "to 'Vietnamize' Cambodia in a period of two or three generations". This remark describes exactly the realities of Cambodia today.

In history, Vietnam pursued an assimilation policy against its neighbor, Champa. Today, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to do the same thing in Cambodia. However, the Vietnamese authorities have forgotten what time it is now. The awakened Cambodian people are carrying out a life-and-death struggle against the Vietnamese invaders to salvage the nation. Their struggle has won wide support and sympathy in the world. The evil plot of the dual efforts of the Vietnamese authorities in simultaneously resorting to force and "silent intrusion" will never work.

LI, ULANHU GREET PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY

HK111357 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] In Beijing, Chinese President Li Xiannian today sent a congratulatory message to President Corazon Aquino on the occasion of Philippine Independence Day. The message reads as follows:

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Chinese people, and myself, I wish to extend our warm greetings and sincere regards to Your Excellency and to the Philippine Government and people on the occasion of the 89th anniversary of independence of the Republic of the Philippines. It is with great pleasure that I note that over the past year, the Philippine Government under the leadership of Your Excellency has exerted relentless efforts and achieved elating results in bringing stability and reviving the national economy in the country. I fervently wish that Your Excellency, along with the Philippine Government and people, will achieve even greater success. May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Philippines as well as the traditional friendship between our two nations continue to prosper and develop.

Vice President Ulanhu of China also sent a congratulatory message to Vice President Salvador Laurel. The message says:

On behalf of the Chinese nation and myself, I wish to extend our warm congratulations and friendly regards to Your Excellency and the Philippine nation on the occasion of the 89th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines. May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Philippines as well as traditional friendship between our two nations continue to flourish. May the Republic of the Philippines prosper and the Filipino nation be happy.

#### PHILIPPINE MILITARY LEADER ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

OW051427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1413 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Manila, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Philippine Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos said here today that the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will use military hardware of the two U.S. military bases here to defend the areas surrounding the bases. Ramos, who accompanied U.S. Pacific Command Admiral Ronald Hays in a meeting with President Corazon Aquino, told newsmen that the Philippines-U.S. Mutual Defense Board, which is currently having a meeting in Manila, agreed to give to the AFP access to the bases' facilities.

Asked if this would result in U.S. meddling in the internal affairs of the country, Ramos replied, "No, because this is just for the perimeter." "Under the bases agreement security of perimeter of the bases is a Philippine responsibility," Ramos noted.

Admiral Hays, who is here to attend the Mutual Defense Board meeting, also told reporters that he had briefed President Aquino on the board meeting which he said was "very successful." Hays confirmed that the U.S. military hardware which the U.S. Government had promised to provide would arrive this month.

The U.S. has in the Philippines two largest overseas military installations -- the Subic Naval Base and the Clark Air Base. The bilateral agreement for the bases is due to expire in September 1989.

The two countries yesterday signed an agreement on the establishment of joint security equipment pools at the two U.S. bases to "bolster the security of Philippine bases."

Among the equipment and weapons that will be made available are ground vehicles, communications, small boats, powerful night vision instruments and small arm weapons.

The Philippines-U.S. Mutual Defense Board was founded on May 15, 1958 under the Philippines-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty.

MUSAVI SAYS IRAN READY TO USE MISSILES

OW111210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Ankara, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said the Iranian missiles deployed along the Gulf "are ready to be fired," a major Turkish newspaper reported today.

"We are right and we are committed to fight to the bitter end to secure our rights," said Musavi in an exclusive interview with Turkey's "MILLIYET" (NATIONALITY) on the eve of his official visit to Turkey.

The Iranian premier added, "We are determined to do the opposite of what the U.S. asks. The U.S. is challenging us directly. We are ready to use missiles if we feel our interests in the Gulf are in danger."

When asked whether Iran has deployed foreign-made missiles in her soil along the Gulf, Musavi replied,, "We use our own missiles first. We have purchased some from other countries. But I don't want to tell where they are from or where they are deployed."

Referring to Turkey's stand on the Iran-Iraq war, he said he doesn't believe that Turkey is more inclined to Iraq than to Iran. "The only thing which makes us disappointed is the oil pipeline of Iraq which passes through Turkey," he added.

YAO YILIN EXTENDS REGRETS FOR KARAMI'S DEATH

OW050836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin went to the Lebanese Embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Yao stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Karami, who died June 1, and later wrote in the visitors' book, where he described Karami as, "a noted Lebanese statesman, who has contributed to expanding Sino-Lebanese relations and cooperation."

Yao also wrote: "On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I hereby express deep sympathy for his untimely death."

Among those present at the embassy to extend condolences were leading members of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Beijing Municipal Government and other related departments.

Wreaths were sent by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and other departments.

USSR SENDS 'FRESH ARMORED DIVISION' TO AFGHANISTAN

OW112008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1803 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has sent a fresh armored division of about 15,000 troops including a mountainous brigade to Afghanistan, the Agency Afghan Press (AAP) reported today.

AAP said that the new Soviet consignment had been sent by 14 transport planes from May 21 to 27 to Kabul and Jalalabad airports.

Besides the land forces, it added, 1,500 Soviet tanks, armored cars, trucks, jeeps and heavy guns are included in the fresh deployment.

The agency quoted diplomatic circles in Kabul as saying that the Soviet occupation authorities want to adopt a decisive strategy in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan.

AAP said that the Soviet troops landed at Kabul airport were immediately dispatched to Gardez, capital of Paktia Province bordering Pakistan.

Before the fresh reinforcement to Afghanistan, there were about 120,000 Soviet troops stationed in that country.

CHINA, BHUTAN END BORDER TALKS, SIGN COMMUNIQUE

OW101252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Thimphu, Bhutan, June 10 (XINHUA) -- China and Bhutan today expressed the desire to maintain a border of peace and friendship between the two countries.

A joint communique signed at the concluding session of the fourth round of the Sino-Bhutanese border talks said here that both sides were satisfied with the result of the talks.

The two sides agreed that the fifth round of discussion will be held in the spring of 1988 in Beijing and the specific date for the meeting will be finalized through normal diplomatic channels.

King Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan received here yesterday leader of the Chinese delegation and Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing.

The fourth round of talks which began on June 8 was held in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere of cooperation and on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit and mutual accommodation, the communique said.

Both sides felt that "the talks had further enhanced the mutual understanding and traditional friendship between the two countries."

The two delegations had "a useful exchange of views on international issues of mutual interest and concern."

The joint communique was signed by leader of the Chinese delegation Liu Shuqing and leader of the Bhutanese delegation T. Tobgyel.

The Chinese delegation is leaving Thimphu for home this afternoon.



LI XIANNIAN EXTENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO UK QUEEN

OW110206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] London, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today extended birthday greetings through China's ambassador in London to Queen of Britain Elizabeth II.

In her meeting with outgoing Chinese Ambassador Hu Dingyi at Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth gave her regards to President Li. The Queen's birthday is June 13.

She recalled her visit to China last year as impressive and pleasant. "I remember forever," she said.

She also expressed concern over the forest fire in China's northern Heilongjiang Province.

The fire, which began May 6 and lasted almost one month, killed 193 people, injured 226, left thousands homeless and destroyed more than 700,000 hectares of forest.

PRC, BRITAIN SETTLE HISTORICAL PROPERTY CLAIMS

OW051014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1005 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- China and Britain signed an agreement on the "final and comprehensive settlement of all their historical property claims" here today.

Britain is the first West European country that has reached agreement in this respect with China, which has earlier settled historical property claims with the United States and Canada respectively.

Signing the agreement were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and British Ambassador to China Sir Richard Evans.

A Foreign Ministry official told XINHUA that the Government of China and the Government of the United Kingdom held in Beijing friendly and frank consultations on the historical problem of property claims between the two countries in May and December 1986 in Beijing.

The two sides adopted an "amicable forward-looking approach" aimed at further strengthening and developing their existing friendly relations and bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, financial and monetary fields, he said.

The two governments, in accordance with their respective principles of compensation, have agreed to provide each other with a total sum of money, thus reaching a final and comprehensive settlement of all their historical property claims, the official said.

"In accordance with common international practices in settling property claims," he said, "China and Britain shall each be free to allocate the afore-mentioned money obtained from the other side and shall be responsible for the settlement of property claims made by their nationals (including juridical persons) on the other side."



He added that during the consultations, the Chinese Government reiterated its long-standing refusal to recognise or undertake obligations in respect of any of the foreign debts incurred by former Chinese governments.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Zhou Nan and Richard Evans held that the settlement of property claims would contribute to the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

#### TIAN JIYUN MEETS ITALIAN, UN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS

OWO61154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA) -- Italy and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have decided to help China build a center to train agricultural statistical personnel in this vast agricultural country.

Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun today met Guido Rey, president of the Italian Central Statistical Institute, and Domingo Cruz Alonzo, who have come to discuss matters related to the cooperative project.

Tian thanked the Italian Government and FAO for the help.

Guido Rey said that negotiations are going on smoothly and he believed that the project will be a success.

#### WU XUEQIAN MAKES BRIEF VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on the brief visit of PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to Spain and his meeting with Spanish counterpart Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, see the Spanish section of the 5 June West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GDR'S HONECKER SAYS ZHAO VISIT BOOSTED TIES

OW111444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Democratic German leader Erich Honecker said today that the current official visit by Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang had furthered good relations between the two countries.

In an interview with XINHUA before Zhao's departure, Honecker said the four-day visit by Zhao, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, "was a significant event in the relations between our two parties, states and peoples."

He said the visit, which started Monday, "marked the continuation and deepening of the new stage in our bilateral relations, which was opened through my official friendship visit to the People's Republic of China in October 1986."

"The last few days have been filled with constructive and helpful talks, with cordial meetings," Honecker said, adding that both sides expressed "firm desire and will to uphold the revolutionary traditions of friendship linking the two parties and peoples."

He said, Zhao's visit "provided a good opportunity for exchanging information on the main lines of the two countries' domestic, economic and foreign policies and for a wider exchange of experience on the socialist construction effort."

"In our talks we also emphasized unanimously the great importance of the understanding reached last October on the continued pursuit of the relations between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of China," he added.

"Also on foreign policy issues and in evaluating the international situation we noted a large measure of agreement," he said, noting that "there was confirmation that the GDR and China look upon the preservation of peace and the prevention of war as the crucial challenge of our time."

He said, "It has become evident once more that our two states are making great efforts in the struggle against the arms race, for detente, security and international cooperation, with decisive importance being attached to political dialogue."

"This common ground between us provides a firm foundation on which we shall carry on our relations and our cooperation," Honecker added.

Zhao, the highest-ranking Chinese leader to visit the GDR since the two countries set up diplomatic ties in 1949, is currently on a trip to five East European nations, including the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria in addition to Poland.

GUSTAV HUSAK GREETES ZHAO ZIYANG ON PRAGUE ARRIVAL

OW111152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 11 Jun 87

["Czechoslovakia Welcomes Chinese Leader With Bread and Salt (by Fan Yuan)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Prague, June 11 (XINHUA) -- About 2,000 Czechoslovak people welcomed Zhao Ziyang this morning with bread and salt, the first top Chinese leader to visit the country in over 30 years.

Zhao, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, was greeted by the well-wishers lining up the street and chanting "Welcome, welcome" when he arrived in the state guest house in central Prague. An official ceremony hosted by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak was held at the airport.

Two Czechoslovak girls and a boy in colorful traditional dress presented the Chinese visitor with bread and salt on a grass-woven plate.

The Chinese premier took a piece of bread plus salt from the plate and patted the shoulder of the boy to thank him and the two girls for their traditional way of welcome for a top foreign guest.

Local school kids, eager to have a glimpse of Husak and Zhao, climbed iron barriers along the sidewalks and waved tiny Chinese and Czechoslovak flags.

The Chinese premier came with a busy agenda during his four-day stay, which includes talks with Husak and meetings with Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak leaders.

Zhao will also travel 320 kilometers southeast of Prague to Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, one of the country's two republics.

Zhao, who was invited by both Husak and Strougal, is the highest ranking Chinese Communist Party and Government leader to visit Czechoslovakia since 1949 when the two countries set up diplomatic ties.

In a written statement issued at the airport, Zhao said although China and Czechoslovakia are separated by numerous rivers and mountains with one in Asia and the other in Europe, they are linked up by the common objectives of safeguarding world peace and building socialism.

Zhao's arrival opened a new round of high-level contacts between the Communist parties and Governments of the two countries following Strougal's trip to Beijing in late April, the first by a Czechoslovak head of government in some 30 years.

Husak is also scheduled to travel to Beijing later this year.

After Poland and Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia is Zhao's third stop of a five-nation East European tour, which will also take him to Hungary and Bulgaria.

Both China and Czechoslovakia have voiced satisfaction over their relations in the past few years.

During Strougal's stay in Beijing, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping told him that the two countries have common language on many issues. Deng expressed thanks to Strougal for Czechoslovakia's contributions to China's economic construction in the 1950's. "Let's move toward the future, and continuously," Deng suggested.

#### Zhao Addresses Banquet

OW111940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Prague, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang today reaffirmed his country's position that relations between states should be based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

China was one of the sponsors of these principles in the 1950s. They are: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

In his toast at the banquet given in his honor here this evening by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Republic, Zhao described these principles as being of utmost vitality in dealing with state relations and most conducive to stabilizing the international situation.

Zhao, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, flew in here from Berlin this morning for a four-day official visit, the first by a top Chinese party and Government leader to this country since they opened diplomatic ties in 1949.

Meanwhile, he pointed out, relations between parties should also be guided by the principles of independence, full equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

These should be followed, he stressed, by all countries, irrespective of their social systems and sizes, and by all parties, large or small.

Zhao noted that China has always considered it the right of every country to choose its own road of development.

"We fully respect the home and foreign policies adopted by Czechoslovakia and other East European socialist countries in accordance with their national conditions and interests," Zhao told his host.

China is willing to further its relations with them under the principle of respecting each other, seeking common ground while reserving differences, and ensuring equality and mutual benefit, he promised.

The Chinese leader noted with pleasure the new development of Sino-Czechoslovak relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields in recent years. It is his belief, he said, that the contact between the top leaders of the two countries would help enhance mutual trust and push bilateral relations up to a new stage.

Zhao made it known that China is looking forward to an official visit to Beijing by Husak in the near future. He extended the invitation in their talks this afternoon, which was accepted.



## Zhao Talks With Husak

OW112005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1957 GMT 11 Jun 87

["Chinese, Czechoslovak Leaders Hold Talks -- (by Fan Yuan)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Prague, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang today said that in working for peace and disarmament, the opinions of small countries should be respected.

In his talks with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Zhao, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, paid tribute to the efforts made by Czechoslovakia to ease tensions in Europe and safeguard world peace, according to a Chinese source.

Small countries, like big ones, can also play their due part in maintaining peace and their opinions should be respected, Zhao said.

During their two-hour talks held in the Hradcany castle, the presidential house, Husak, also general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, said that the Czechoslovak people, who suffered from two world wars, particularly want peace and that peace and disarmament are the country's major foreign policy goals.

The two leaders, the Chinese source said, shared the view that to carry out reforms and quicken the pace of economic development, the two countries should exchange experience frequently now that their relations have developed to a new high.

Zhao, who arrived in Prague this morning for a four-day official visit, the first by a top Chinese leader ever since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1949, first held half-an-hour private talks with Husak in the president's office after Zhao came to the square-towered castle.

"I fear that the nice weather you've brought along cannot stay long," Husak told Zhao, referring to the changeable weather in the region in recent days.

The Chinese leader, sitting beside Husak by a milk-colored round table with a vase of blooming flowers in the center, said he was much impressed by the picturesque scenery of the capital.

From Husak's office, the two leaders came to the castle's new art gallery where they were joined by a group of Chinese and Czechoslovak officials including Premier Lubomir Strougal for a plenary session.

Following the talks, Zhao and Strougal signed an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation.

Zhao was currently on a five-nation East European tour, which already took him to Poland and Democratic Germany before he travels to Hungary and Bulgaria after Czechoslovakia.



## Husak Addresses Banquet

OW112024 Beijing XINHUA in English 2009 GMT 11 Jun 87

["Husak Calls for Stable, Sustained Development of Czechoslovak-Chinese Relations -- (by Ying Qian)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Prague, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovakia desires to expand its relations with China in various fields and prepares to put these relations on a stable and long-term basis.

This was stated by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the country, when speaking at a banquet here this evening to welcome Zhao Ziyang, Chinese Communist Party acting general secretary and premier of the State Council, who came here this morning on an official visit.

The two leaders spent about two hours together this afternoon exchanging views on bilateral relations and a number of world issues. Husak has accepted Zhao's invitation to visit Beijing. Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal made a trip to China less than two months ago.

Husak expressed satisfaction with the complete resumption of relations between the Czechoslovak and Chinese parties and states, which he said are progressing in a steady and all-around way.

He referred to the principles of equality, mutual benefit, mutual understanding and mutual respect as the foundation for a smooth growth of bilateral relations. This meets the needs of both peoples and helps the common cause of peace and socialism, he said.

Attaching high importance to Zhao's visit, Husak led a large group of senior party and government officials to greet the Chinese leader at the airport upon his arrival and nearly all party Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries and government ministers were present at tonight's banquet in honor of Zhao.

"We regard your visit as an important milestone marking the development of relations between our two Communist parties and two socialist countries, the deepening of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation," he said.

DENG LIQUN MEETS GDR PEASANTS' WEEKLY DELEGATION

OW111114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1018 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the new German peasants weekly of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) led by its chief editor Udo Augustin.

Deng briefed the GDR journalists on China's agricultural policy.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS HUNGARIAN, GDR VISITORS

OWill116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1022 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met with Vice-President of the National Bank of Hungary Rezső Palkovits and his party, and an economic study group from the German Democratic Republic led by professor Helmut Peters, vice-chairman of the Democratic Germany-China Friendship Committee, on separate occasions here today.

TIAN JIYUN GREETES YUGOSLAV PARTY OFFICIAL

OWO91216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Tian Jiyun, member of both the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, held talks with Stefan Korosec, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, here today.

They exchanged views on the socialist construction of their respective countries and bilateral relations.

Korosec briefed his host on the political and economic situation in Yugoslavia and his country's basic policies for solving its current economic problems as well as on the implementation of the resolution adopted by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia at its 13th congress.

Tian spoke about the development of China's economic reforms, its basic policies toward such reforms and its current economic development.

The two officials spoke highly of the development of relations between the two parties and wished for continued development of Sino-Yugoslav friendly cooperation.

Tian hosted a dinner for Korosec and his party after the talks.

Korosec arrived here yesterday on an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

SONG PING MEETS POLISH STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL

OWO91010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met F. Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of Poland, and his party here today.

WU XUEQIAN CONTINUES SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

## Meets Peruvian President

OW101012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0956 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez told visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today that he is greatly interested in China's modernization drive.

In his meeting with Wu, who is also a state councillor, Garcia said Peru considers its relations with China to be very important.

The Peruvian leader said his country pays much attention to its relations with China.

Garcia accepted at the occasion Chinese President Li Xiannian's invitation of a visit to China and expected that the tour be made "at a convenient time in the future."

In a later meeting, Wu and his Peruvian counterpart Allan Wagner Tizon agreed to strengthen cultural, scientific, economic and trade ties.

## Leaves Peru for Ecuador

OW111200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here today for an official visit to Ecuador.

During his stay in Peru, Wu met with President Alan Garcia and other Peruvian leaders and discussed the two countries' relations with his Peruvian counterpart, Allan Wagner Tizon.

Wu also met with representatives of Chinese residents in Peru, bringing them up to date on developments in China.

This is the first official visit to Peru by a Chinese foreign minister.

The last stop of Wu's 10-day Latin American tour is Chile, which will end June 17.

## Meets Ecuadoran Foreign Minister

OW120833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Quito, June 11 (XINHUA) -- China occupies an important place in the international community, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Rafael Garcia Velasco said today at a luncheon for visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his entourage.

Wu, who is also state councillor, arrived today from Peru for a three-day official visit to Ecuador.

Garcia Velasco said Ecuador shares China's views on many international policies and favors world peace and justice, in which all people can live without fear and all nations can develop on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"We see in China a country with which we want to strengthen our existing ties and to explore economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation for the benefit of both peoples," he said.

Concerning foreign policy as a Third World country, Wu said China has always considered unity and cooperation with other Third World countries important.

Noting the difficult situation facing Latin American debtor countries, he said China appreciates and supports the reasonable proposals made by the Cartagena Group, of which Ecuador is a member.

"We are always on the side of the Third World in the struggle to restructure the irrational international economic order," said the Chinese foreign minister.

He said the Chinese Government is willing to make every effort to consolidate and increase the existing "excellent" relations with Ecuador.

This is the first time a Chinese foreign minister has visited Ecuador.

Wu and his party will head for Chile on Saturday as part of his Latin American tour.



DENG LIQUN HOSPITALIZED; REASON UNKNOWN

HK120305 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] Conservative ideologue Mr Deng Liqun entered the hospital last week at about the time it was announced that Mr Hu Qili would preside over the Communist Party Secretariat while Mr Zhao Ziyang was in Europe.

It was not known from what illness Mr Deng was suffering, but observers say he had seemed irritable for some time.

Mr Zhao, acting general secretary and prime minister, announced last Wednesday before leaving for Poland that Mr Hu Qili -- at one time the most favoured protege of deposed party chief Mr Hu Yaobang -- was to preside over the Secretariat.

In doing so, Mr Hu Qili is ostensibly standing in for Mr Zhao as the party chief, although Mr Zhao stopped short of claiming that Mr Hu was "acting party general secretary".

It was understood that the decision for Mr Hu to preside over the Secretariat was made by a high-powered group established to prepare for the October party congress.

The move was a severe blow to Mr Deng, who had aspired to head the Secretariat and to become general secretary.

And he was dealt a second blow when the position of head of the ideological-propaganda fields within the Secretariat was also given to Mr Hu. Mr Deng has his base in ideology and propaganda and his being passed over for the post is interpreted as undermining his authority.

Following the launch of the anti-bourgeois liberalization campaign, Mr Deng's power had been increasing until recently when China's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, gave his full support to the reformist group under Mr Zhao.

Mr Deng Xiaoping recently said that the main danger facing China was from the left. According to some reports, a speech by Mr Deng Liqun to trade union leaders in Tianjin in early May cost the hardliners Mr Deng Xiaoping's support.

Mr Deng Liqun ended his speech by asserting: "We need once more to boluan fanzheng (quell chaos and return to the right path)." The phrase was the term Mr Deng Xiaoping and his followers used in the late 1970s when they pushed aside the Gang of Four and Mr Hua Guofeng. By saying they had to boluan fanzheng again, the conservatives were, therefore, interpreted as castigating Mr Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Deng Xiaoping apparently retorted that Mr Deng Liqun was talking "nonsense".

Mr Deng Liqun's remark was again picked up for criticism by Mr Zhao in a meeting in mid-May attended by senior officials in the fields of propaganda, theoretical work and journalism, teachers and students from the Central Party School, government ministers and members of the party Politburo and Secretariat.

Mr Zhao reprimanded the conservatives for advocating that the four cardinal principles were more important than the policy of reform and opening China to the world. He insisted the two were consistent and should be given equal emphasis.

LEI JIEQIONG CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRACY PROMOTION GROUP

OW111210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Lei Jieqiong, 82, a famous social activist, was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for the Promotion of Democracy at the committee's fifth plenary session here this morning.

The resignation of her predecessor Ye Shengtao, 93, a famous educator, was accepted yesterday. Ye is now honorary chairman of this Democratic Party. [passage omitted]

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

HK120700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (AFP) -- Military exercises should be systematically conducted in China's colleges and universities following a successful two year experiment involving more than 110,000 students, an official newspaper said Friday.

The military exercises, which have been tested in more than 69 universities and 104 secondary schools over the past two years, will now be expanded to more than 105 universities, the party-backed GUANGMING DAILY said.

First and second year students in these universities will have seven to eight weeks -- or over 340 class hours -- of military training starting this September, according to a spokesman for the State Education Commission quoted in the newspaper.

China started experimenting with such training courses, which include shooting practice, military theory and drill sessions, as early as 1985 in 52 universities.

Chinese students have been compelled to spend part of the year working in the fields and factories since last year's widespread student demonstrations calling for greater freedom and democracy.

Students are one of the main targets in the current ideological campaign against "bourgeois liberalisation" and authorities want them to rediscover old revolutionary ideals in the hope of preventing future demonstrations, analysts said.

Regulations passed in April restrict university entry to candidates who have passed political, ideological and moral tests.

All young people are required to do military service in China, but most students have avoided it because the Army is already considered too big, Chinese sources said.

YONG WENTAO NAMED INTERIM HEAD OF FORESTRY

HK120120 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Jun 87 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Liu Jui-shao: "Yong Wentao Is Placed in Temporary Charge of Ministry of Forestry"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun -- Wan Li, acting premier of the State Council, and Vice Premier Tian Jiyun yesterday summoned responsible persons concerned of the Ministry of Forestry to a meeting, during which it was announced that in order to deal with and promote current and future work in the Ministry of Forestry, Yong Wentao, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Ma Yuhuai and Zhang Shijun, advisers to the Ministry of Forestry, have been appointed to take part in and assist in the routine work of the ministry. In addition, to attract people's attention and alert them to bureaucratism, the ministry held a nationwide telephone conference of department and bureau chiefs this evening. This meeting conveyed the intentions, instructions, and arrangements of the central authorities.

Yong Wentao was minister of forestry before Yang Zhong was appointed to the post. He is at present an adviser to the ministry and holds considerable prestige there. Wan Li had a private discussion with him on work in the ministry and pointed out that the current and long-term problems facing the ministry should be resolved speedily. Ma Yuhuai and Zhang Shijun have previously served as deputy ministers of forestry.

The State Council and the sectors concerned attach extremely great importance to the tragic lesson of this great fire. During the telephone conference this evening, Liu Guanglian, vice minister of forestry, pointed out that it is essential to gain better understanding of the harm done by bureaucratism. It is also necessary to pay attention to scientific tree cultivation and forestry protection, strengthen management systems and discipline, and step up the ideological building of the staff and workers and legal education for them. It is imperative to get a good grasp of the current work of preventing forest fires and resolutely curb the malpractices of stealing timber and indiscriminate tree-felling in the forest areas of south China.

According to the another report, following his dismissal from the post of minister of forestry and secretary of its party group, Yang Zhong has been disqualified from serving as a delegate to the party congress of the state organs. As a result, he will have no chance of attending the 13th Party Congress to be held later this year.

According to reports, the departments concerned will deal severely with this case in the hope that it will attract widespread attention. At present a full-scale investigation is underway. If anyone is found to be criminally responsible, the departments concerned will handle the matter according.

TA KUNG PAO ON SACKING OF FORESTRY MINISTER

HK110941 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 11-17 Jun 87 p 2

[From "The Past Week" column: "Sacking of Forestry Minister"]

[Text] The sacking of the Minister of Forestry, Yang Zhong, in consequence of the big forest fire in Heilongjiang Province and Inner Mongolia marked a new posture of the Chinese Government in dealing with serious neglect of duty by high-ranking officials.



Although bearing no direct responsibility with the worst fire in Chinese memory, Yang was held unpardonable on two accounts: one, the intolerable bureaucratism in the ministry he was in charge of, and two, the strange aloftness [as published] in which he wrapped himself throughout the three-week inferno which took 193 lives and 850,00 cubic metres of precious timber. The environmental cost is incalculable and no doubt will take scores of years to recover.

For the first time, an official of ministerial rank was publicly condemned and the facts of the disaster were continuously conveyed to the outside world from the pivot of the Chinese Government, the State Council.

In this respect alone, the handling of the big fire contrasts sharply with the terrible Tanshan earthquake of 1976 when not only a tight news blackout was imposed, but all foreign aid, including those offered by the UN, was foolishly and just as arrogantly rejected. It can only be said that the rejection of those friendly gestures only belied the inhumanity of those who had no faith in humanity at all.

The large tracts of charred Korean pine, larch, fir and spruce stand as a bitter indictment of those irresponsible enough to allow thousands of so-called loggers with absolutely no training in forestry, a number of whom were even wanted criminals and ex-convicts, to take charge of the valuable forests on the slopes of the Great Xingan Mountains. Flagrant violation of forest rules and regulations was the rule rather than the exception.

The CCP and the Chinese Government are certainly to be congratulated for their swift action in dealing with the disaster and in making the all-pervading bureaucratism a serious problem to be reckoned with in the economic reform and the coming political reform.

#### NEW RULES ON COLLEGE MANAGEMENT LIKELY

HK110943 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Jun 87 p 1

[By staff reporter Chen Guanfeng]

[Text] A senior college administrator said yesterday that the Chinese Government is to strengthen college management, but ruled out the possibility of new restrictions on students.

Zhang Ziyuan, secretary-general of the China Association of College Logistic Management Studies (CACLMS), told CHINA DAILY that his association is drafting a series of regulations on college management. Its branches in each province, municipality and autonomous region will work out local rules.

The regulations will cover the logistic management system in colleges and universities, management establishments, and employment of administrators, he said in an interview.

"All the regulations and rules are designed to upgrade our college management from administrative methods to scientific ones," Zhang said. He said the drafting of these regulations and rules, and efforts to improve management had nothing to do with the students' demonstrations last year and early this year. "None of these regulations and rules will deal with student discipline," he said.



"Of course," he added, "if we do a better job in college management, campus order and stability will be improved."

The secretary-general said other efforts to improve management will include inviting students to play a bigger part in administration, introducing foreign experiences, and training more administrators.

Some colleges and universities already are experimenting with a new management system which gives students the administrative power over on-campus facilities including canteens, shops and beauty salons, Zhang said.

Yesterday in Beijing, Zhang's association signed an agreement with the U.S. Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges. The first of its kind in China, the agreement is aimed to strengthen the friendship, exchange and co-operation between the two non-governmental organizations in college management.

Under the agreement, the two organizations will exchange administrative information and experiences, share research achievements, organize mutual visits, co-sponsor seminars and symposiums, and start training courses.

H.C. Lott, Jr, who signed the agreement for the U.S. association, said Chinese colleges and universities now face the same problems as U.S. colleges and universities did in the 1950s. "They need development and expansion, but they lack funds. They do not have advanced management facilities, or a sufficient number of specially trained administrators," Lott said.

#### HONGQI URGES STUDY OF DENG'S THOUGHTS ON REFORM

HK110942 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 87

["Forum" article: "Study Deng Xiaoping's Thoughts on Reform"]

[Text] The task of persevering in and deepening the reforms while carrying out opposition to bourgeois liberalization in depth demands that we restudy Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on reform and further enhance understanding of reform and opening up.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on reform are extremely abundant and reflect our party's new understanding and contributions to socialist practice and theory as a result of summing up the experiences of history. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has profoundly pointed out: "If we say we have summed up very many experiences, then one of the most important experiences is that we must really understand what socialism is and how to build it." "The primary task for socialism is to develop the productive forces and gradually improve people's material and cultural living standards." The policy of reform and opening up practiced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is precisely based on this primary task in building socialism, and the results we have achieved in this respect have commanded world attention. Practice has proven that erroneous views of doubting and taking a reserved attitude toward reform and opening up are untenable. The disturbances of last year should not affect reform and opening up; we should not only persevere in reform and opening up but we should also speed them up. This is because only by carrying out reforms and opening up can we fully arouse the enthusiasm of all sectors to work hard to invigorate the economy and extricate ourselves from poverty. [paragraph continues]

And the building of socialist spiritual civilization, democracy, and the legal system can only proceed smoothly in the course of reform and opening up and developing the productive forces. If we do not carry out reforms and opening up, the development of the productive forces will be shackled, people's material and cultural living standards cannot be improved, and this will restrict us in our efforts to display the superiority of socialism. This would not meet the demands of socialism.

An important point in studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on reform is to learn how to apply the correct viewpoint to look at reforms and to analyze and study the new situations and problems in reform and construction. In judging whether a reform measure is practical and whether it is progressive or retrogressive, we must, in the final analysis, see whether it is compatible with the demands of the development of the productive forces. China is still in the initial stage of socialism and the level of its productive forces remains very low. The major reforms undertaken since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, including practicing planned commodity economy, the principle of separating ownership from operational powers, the plant manager responsibility system, the contracted management and leasing systems in the enterprises, the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output in the rural areas, and the development of individual economy and the introduction of foreign investment and so on are all aimed at promoting the development of the productive forces. We have investigated the necessity of unifying the productive forces with the production relations. It is not a Marxist viewpoint to study production relations in isolation from the development of the productive forces; such as practice cannot correctly explain the practical questions raised in our current policies and in reform and opening up and still less can it correctly guide the practice of reform and opening up.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on reform and opening up and the adherence to the four cardinal principles that he has repeatedly emphasized constitute an integral whole based on reality, contained in the general structure of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The four cardinal principles as our basic principles, and reform and opening up as our general guideline and policy for carrying out socialist modernization form the two basic points in the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The two are as close as lips and teeth, and promote each other. To set the two against each other and exclude one or the other does not accord with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on reform and with the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. If we fail to adhere to the four cardinal principles, we are bound to slide into bourgeois liberalization, and it will then be impossible to carry on with reforms and opening up; similarly, without reform and opening up, it will be impossible to achieve the goal of the four modernizations, the productive forces will remain in a backward state for a long time, we will be unable to extricate ourselves from poverty for a long time, and there will be little attraction in socialism. This is bound to assist the growth of bourgeois liberalization and resulting doubt and wavering regarding the four cardinal principles, and the four cardinal principles could thus not be upheld well. There must be unity between understanding and action. We must both deepen the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and also continually deepen the reforms and opening up, gradually speeding up the reforms. This is our conclusion.

GUANGMING RIBAO SAYS TWO-PARTY SYSTEM NOT FOR PRC

HK110831 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 87 p 3

[Article by Gao Guang (7559 0342): "The Two-Party System Does Not Tally With China's National Conditions"]

[Text] Not long ago, people put forward the proposal for "the practice of multiparty politics" in China, asking, "What's the good of the one-party system, and what's wrong with the two-party system?" These concepts and proposals do not tally with China's actual conditions.

# 1. The Two-Party System Is a Pattern To Realize Bourgeois Rule [subhead]

The so-called two-party system refers to the rotation in office, in a capitalist country, of two major political parties of comparable strength. When one is in office, it becomes the party in power, and the party out of office will criticize the administration and become the opposition. At present, countries implementing the two-party political system are mainly the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The United Kingdom and United States are the most typical in implementing the two-party system.

The two-party system originated in the United Kingdom. The two earliest rival political parties were the Whigs and Tories. The Whigs represented the interests of the industrial and commercial capitalists and the new aristocrats, while the Tories represented the interests of the landowning aristocrats. After the English industrial revolution, the industrial capitalists grew stronger with each passing day, and a power struggle began between the new-rising bourgeoisie and the landowning and wealthy aristocrats. Two rival political parties thus took shape in the political arena. The Tories, representing the landowning wealthy aristocrats, was later changed into the Conservative Party, while the Whigs, representing the industrial capitalists, changed into the Liberal Party. Two modern bourgeois political parties have existed since then. After World War I, the Labor Party gradually replaced the Liberal Party, and has been in power several times. The two major political parties in the United Kingdom become either the party in power or the opposition, according to the number of seats they obtain in the House of Commons. They have control over Parliament and the cabinet through manipulation of the electorate and elections. British bourgeois scholars hail this as a major contribution to political science in the 19th century. In fact, it is only a means to safeguard bourgeois dictatorship. In criticizing the British Parliament in 1855, Marx pointed out: "Oligarchy perpetuates itself not by maintaining power always in the same hands, but by manipulating power to fall from one hand, only to be grasped immediately by the other in rotation." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 11, p 399)

In the United States, from the year 1789, in which George Washington became the first president, to 1884, the Federal Party, the Democratic Republican, the National Republican, the Democrats, the Whigs as well as the Republicans all held office. In 1884 the two-party system was established, with the Democratic Party and Republican Party taking office in rotation. The U.S. two-party system has now existed 103 years, of which 48 years were under Democratic administration and 55 years under Republican administration. Although no explicit clauses regarding political parties are stipulated in the U.S. Constitution, party politics is actually the core of the bourgeois democratic system. The U.S. election is under the control of two major political parties. Bewildering words and promises fill the election program of each political party. [paragraph continues]



Actually, when any political party gains office, it is not the least restricted by the words and promises of its election program. The election farce involves huge amounts of human, material, and financial resources. When the candidate for the presidential election of each party is determined, the funds involved in the campaign for both the Republicans and Democrats can be shockingly huge; the more modern the campaigning method, the greater sum of money to be spent. According to reports in the U.S. press, in the 1986 mid-term general election, each of the 34 elected senators spent an average of 3.02 million. (Pete Shaw), the Californian Republican candidate for senator, hit the spending record of 11.4 million, while his opponent Cranston spent 10.8 million. Ronald Reagan made a 30-minute speech on television during the 1980 presidential campaign; the cost was \$3 million. Involved in the campaign were also tours by plane, polls, mail, and bugging. Therefore, people say that elections are a game for the rich. Jesse Unruh, former Speaker of the California State Assembly, said: "Money is the milk mothering politics." Such political democracy serves only to guarantee the pleasures of the few very rich, but not the working people. The latter have no way to nominate and select candidates for the presidency or senator according to their own true wishes. Like it or not, the only option is "the less harmful of the two candidates" nominated by the two parties.

Viewing the two-party system implemented in both the United Kingdom and United States, we find the two-party system is only a pattern to safeguard bourgeois dictatorship. Bourgeois political parties always proclaim that they represent the interests of all social classes and strata, that they consist of figures from all circles and strata, disregard religious beliefs, are regardless of race, and that they are political parties representing the electorate. In fact, the Labor and Conservative Parties of the United Kingdom and the Republican and Democratic Parties of the United States all represent the interests of the big capitalists of their own countries. Among the behind-the-scenes backers of the Democratic Party are chiefly such financial groups as the Rockefellers, J.P. Morgan, Mellon, Boston, and Harriman, and Dekefeisi [1779 0344 5481 2448] in the south; the Republican backers are chiefly the Rockefellers, J.P. Morgan, Mellon, and Du Pont in the east, California financial groups in the west, and midwest financial groups as well. Some monopoly financial groups often support the two parties simultaneously; others support the Republicans at one time and the Democrats at another. The monopoly financial groups send their agents to assume important posts in the White House no matter which party is in office. For a long time, the "battle between the elephant and the donkey" in the U.S. presidential election has been one "farce" after another, with the U.S. monopoly capitalists as the directors.

The two-party system is a sophisticated tool for the bourgeoisie to consolidate its rule. Its double functions are: On the one hand, it serves to regulate the contradictions and conflicts between various groups inside the bourgeoisie and to maintain political stability. Through the two-party system, the bourgeoisie prevents the government from serving a single monopoly financial group and harmonizes and takes into consideration the interests of all monopoly financial groups, to guarantee the interests of the bourgeoisie as a whole. Former U.S. President Nixon put it frankly: "Both our political parties are organizations to fight for political power. If the differences of principle between the two parties were so great changes could be involved in the transfer of power from one party in office to another, that would be too dangerous." On the other hand, it is a kind of "decoration" of bourgeois democracy. Through the two-party system, with one party in office and the other out of office, and the two quarreling all the time, the bourgeoisie succeeds in creating an illusion regarding bourgeois democracy among the working class and laboring people. [paragraph continues]



The bourgeoisie shifts the responsibility for social crisis onto a single party and the President alone, by adopting the method of changing shifts, to divert attention in the people's struggle, pacify their resentment, and to obstruct the working class in building and developing a political party genuinely representing its own interests.

## 2. The Multiparty Cooperation Under the CPC Leadership Is a Conspicuous Characteristic and Merit of the People's Democratic Dictatorship [subhead]

The two-party system or multiparty system of the bourgeoisie is determined by the social nature, class structure, and class contradiction of capitalism, and is inseparable from the historical tradition of a country. Such a political party system meets the needs of the bourgeois dictatorship and the competition of capitalist groups, but it does not fit in with socialist countries, nor should it be transplanted to China. The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Romania implement the one-party system under the socialist system; the PRC, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR implement multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the communist parties. China's conditions are different not only from the Soviet one-party system, but from the multiparty system of other socialist countries. This is determined by China's national conditions, and has taken shape in long-term historical development.

### 1) China Formed the Pattern of Multiparty Cooperation in the Democratic Revolution [subhead]

The two major political parties formed in China's democratic revolution are the CPC -- the political party of the working class -- and the KMT -- the political party with Chiang Kai-shek representing the big landlords and big capitalists. The Chinese democratic revolution was interwoven with national contradictions and class contradictions, civil wars and external wars, the Red regime, and the White regime in the KMT-controlled areas, and the coalition and split between the CPC and the KMT; and the struggles were extremely complicated and acute. Among the broad middle classes, the national bourgeoisie did not form into a powerful independent political force; they came under imperialist oppression and feudal bondage and the underdeveloped economy resulted in their weakness and wavering in politics. Basically, the national bourgeoisie had never come into power; under the restrictions of the reactionary policies of the big landlord and big capitalist classes in power, the national bourgeoisie never formed into a national unified political party exclusive to its class. Under the oppression of the three big mountains and autocratic rule, neither was it possible for the peasants and the urban petite bourgeoisie to form their unified and independent political parties. Therefore, in the struggle between the two major parties, a third major party aside from the KMT and CPC never came into being. However, in between the CPC and KMT were progressive forces that upheld resistance against Japan and united to make progress and democracy; they could no longer stand the oppression of imperialism and the KMT reactionaries, and formed into some democratic parties and groups. Most of these democratic parties and groups were formed during the War of Resistance Against Japan and in the struggle against Chiang Kai-shek. The social groundwork in their formation at that time was mainly the national bourgeoisie, the upper stratum of the urban petite bourgeoisie, intellectuals with connections to these classes, and other patriotic and democratic figures. Therefore, China's democratic parties are not exclusive political parties of the bourgeoisie or petite bourgeoisie, but political parties and groups characterized by alliance of different classes. China's democratic parties and groups took part in the revolution or maintained a sympathetic or neutral attitude toward the revolution most of the time during the democratic revolution. The CPC and the democratic parties and groups built and developed their relations of unity and cooperation in the course of the democratic revolution. [paragraph continues]

They laid the foundation for the implementation of the multiparty cooperation under the CPC leadership under the people's democratic dictatorship.

2) The CPC Leadership in Multiparty Cooperation Was A Historical Choice Made by Various Democratic Parties and Groups in a Long Period of Revolutionary Struggle [subhead]

In the antagonism and struggle between the KMT and CPC, the democratic parties and groups chose cooperation with the CPC, and they formed an alliance. Comrade Zhou Enlai made a profound explanation regarding this issue, pointing out: "Ours was an anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution of a bourgeois nature. The national bourgeoisie could not develop under the oppression of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucraticism. They wanted to seek survival and development in the struggle against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. The KMT implemented the dictatorship of the party, and oppressed the democratic parties and groups; therefore, they wanted to oppose the KMT autocracy. It was under such historical conditions that the Chinese national bourgeoisie and all democratic parties and groups eventually chose the CPC in the antagonistic struggle between the KMT and CPC during the period of the democratic revolution." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai on the United Front" pp 347-348) In the 1948 "Slogans for '1 May' Labor Day," the CPC Central Committee called on "All democratic parties and groups, and all people's organizations, and all prominent figures in society to convene a political consultative conference in the nearest future, to discuss and to realize the convening of a people's congress to set up a democratic coalition government." This call immediately won the warm response of all democratic parties. In his article "On the CPC '1 May' Slogans" written on 23 May 1948, Tan Pingshan, responsible person of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee, explicitly pointed out: "The responsibility of leadership cannot but fall on the shoulders of the CPC. This is an unshirkable task in historical development."

The cooperation between the CPC and the democratic parties developed to a new historical stage with the founding of the PRC. All democratic parties proclaimed that they would regard the "common program" as their own political program, support the CPC leadership, and participated in the government of the people's democratic dictatorship; thus, the multiparty cooperation with the CPC as the leadership took shape. With the basic completion of socialist transformation, the class structure and class relations in China underwent basic changes, the various democratic parties and groups in China gradually changed from the class alliance of the national bourgeoisie, the upper stratum of the petite bourgeoisie and their intellectuals into the political alliance of some socialist workers and some socialist patriots in connection with each of these parties. They have become political forces in building socialism. With the changes in the class quality of various democratic parties and groups, the relations between the CPC and these parties and groups have become relations of a new type between political parties. The multiparty cooperation with the CPC as the leadership is the characteristic as well as the merit of the people's democratic dictatorship of China.

We oppose the introduction of the bourgeois two-party system or multiparty system in China, because it does not tally with China's national conditions and would not work in China. But this does not mean that there is no need for reform in our political system. We must uphold multiparty cooperation under the CPC leadership and give better play to the role of democratic parties in running the state and in the modernization effort.

TA KUNG PAO ON WARNING OF 'DANGER FROM THE LEFT'

HK110939 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 11-17 Jun 87 p 2

[From "The Past Week" column: "Danger From the Left"]

[Text] Barely six months into the anti-bourgeois liberalization exercise, the country is being told that the political danger China faces is mainly from the left, and not from the right, as one might have gathered from the spate of speeches and articles pouring scorn on Western ideas at the beginning of this year.

The latest indication of this development was a front-page commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on 5 June which warned of undercurrents itching to extend the anti-bourgeois liberalization effort to rural areas.

There are those who believe that the root cause of bourgeois liberalization is to be found in the realm of economics and the vast rural areas, the commentary states.

According to their belief, the commentary continues, it should be necessary to 'break through the rules' to deal with the household-contract system, which 'destroyed the foundation of the rural collective economy', and the emerging commodity economy, which 'breeds capitalism'.

The 'rules' were first announced by premier and acting CCP General Secretary Zhao Ziyang at the 1987 New Year gathering in Beijing to the effect that the antibourgeois effort is to be kept within the CCP and that it must not be allowed to spill into scientific research, explorative art and literary endeavours as well as the economic reform and the rural economy.

It was pointed out that at a time when some peasants still have their doubts about the permanency of the policies set in motion since 1979, it is of utmost importance to constantly remind the peasantry that their policies will definitely be kept intact unless they can be improved to give the rural populace a better deal.

If confidence in the stability of the existing rural policies is shaken, the peasants will grow apprehensive. They will lose interest in production and the business they have started. They will start to cut the trees and slaughter their pigs. The economy will cease to develop, the life of the peasants will cease to improve, and they will just lose interest in socialism.

Actually, the first warning against the latent danger from the left in a series of similar recent signals from Beijing was sounded by none other than Deng Xiaoping.

During his meeting with visiting Spanish Deputy Premier Alfonso Guerra in Beijing on 30 April, the paramount Chinese leader had observed that 'our main task is (still) to oppose leftist tendencies which have become a kind of force of habit to reckon with in society'. And although Deng did not believe that there are many Chinese who would oppose the ongoing reforms outright, he nonetheless pointed out that this force of habit had always stood in the way each time efforts were made to formulate or implement a policy of the reform.



It is interesting to note, however, that a fuller text of Deng's recent discourse on this subject was not published until about a month later. In a long article carried recently in the theoretical journal RED FLAG on Deng's thinking on the reform, the elder leader was quoted as saying that the most important lesson China learned during the scores of years of socialist experience was exactly what socialism was all about and that 'the foremost job of socialism is development of the productive force.'

Obviously inspired by these recent pronouncements by Deng the article goes on to say that the ultimate test of the merit of the reform is to see whether it is commensurate to the productive force. And on the interaction of the reform and the four cardinal principles, it states categorically:

It will be impossible to realize the goals of the modernization program without the reform and the open-door policy. Socialism will lose its attractiveness because of the prolonged state of backwardness and the resultant poverty and privations. And this cannot but shake confidence in the four cardinal principles.

More significantly, perhaps, were the remarks made by Premier Zhao Ziyang before his departure on his five nation East Europe tour on 3 June. Addressing the national conference which marked the conclusion of the three-and-half-year party consolidation drive, Zhao warned of the danger of what was described as 'ossified' understanding of the four cardinal principles of which the socialist path and the Communist Party's leading role are most important. An ossified understanding of these principles, Zhao cautioned, can lead to the exclusion of the reform, the open-door policy, and efforts to invigorate the economy.

The new interpretation of the four principles naturally include those pertaining to the ingredients of present-day socialism which conspicuously features commodity production and the relegated role of the party secretary in plants, enterprises and government organizations.

#### PROPAGANDA AGAIN FOCUSES ON REFORM, OPENING UP

HK120349 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1433 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Roundup by reporter Liu Beixian (0491 0554 2009): "Propaganda in Chinese Newspapers and Journals Is Again Focused on Reforms"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In the past month, reform and opening up once again became the focus of propaganda in China's opinion media. Some foreign news agencies said that this was the "sudden revival of the reform-oriented opinions."

In fact, adherence to the four cardinal principles and adherence to the policy of reform and opening up, are the two basic points of the line pursued by the CPC since the 3d Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee, and have been the two similarly important topics publicized by official newspapers and journals. Earlier this year, the CPC called for opposition to bourgeois liberalization, and many newspapers and journals published a large number of articles criticizing the bourgeois liberalization trend. Articles about reform relatively decreased. Recently, the CPC Central Propaganda Department held a discussion meeting attended by theoretical and journalistic workers.



The meeting pointed out that it was necessary to concentrate propaganda on opposing bourgeois liberalization in the previous period; and henceforth, positive education in the four cardinal principles and the propaganda about reform, opening up, and economic invigoration should be placed in the same important place, so as to cause the two things to promote each other.

People have noticed that since mid-May, various major newspapers in Beijing have successively published a series of editorials and commentator's articles on reform. JINGJI RIBAO took the lead by publishing such an article on 16 May, pointing out that "reform is a way that China must take in order to become prosperous and powerful, so it is necessary to continue to emancipate people's minds, break through the influence of outmoded and ossified concepts and ideas which are divorced from real life, and make bold explorations in our practical and theoretical work." One week after that, RENMIN RIBAO also published an editorial, pointing out that it is necessary to discard "outmoded, stagnant, and ossified viewpoints," encourage people to continuously get rid of the influence of habitual forces, and "continue to emancipate people's minds and make bold explorations" in reform. After that, the CPC Central Committee's theoretical journal HONGQI also published an article on Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on reform, holding that all viewpoints that show a suspect or reserved attitude toward reform are untenable.

In the beginning of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, some people in fact erroneously thought that to reform was to practice capitalism. Such a suspicious attitude toward reform is extremely unfavorable to the smooth development of reform. The RENMIN RIBAO editorial on 10 June sharply pointed out that it is "completely wrong" to look at reform from an ossified viewpoint and to have doubts that reform is capitalist practice. The newspaper pointed out: "An important point is that when we see some negative phenomena, we must make concrete analysis and must not become confused about the fundamental character of reform and cause determination and confidence in reform to waver."

As compared with the previous period, China's newspapers and journals have recently focused their propaganda more on the actual results of reform and opening up. For example, RENMIN RIBAO recently used nearly two full pages to publish a dialogue between some theoretical workers and university students on economic structural reform.

It is said that China's opinion media once again focused their propaganda on reform and opening up, because Chinese leaders, theoretical workers, and journalists have commonly realized that without insisting on reform and opening up, the four cardinal principles would not have vitality and would be divorced from reality and the superiority of socialism would not be brought into full play, and would lose its attractiveness among the people. In these circumstances, it would not be possible to really adhere to the four cardinal principles.

People have noticed that Zhao Ziyang, who is visiting East European countries, said yesterday in Berlin that the 13th CPC National Congress "will put forward various tasks for the new period with the central task being reform." Therefore, in the next 4 months before the convention of the party's National Congress, reform and opening up will continue to be the focus of propaganda in China's newspapers and journals so as to coordinate this with the reform keynote of the coming party National Congress.

WANG HAI EXPLAINS AIR FORCE COMBAT CAPABILITY

OW120658 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- The Air Force of the People's Liberation Army is now a well developed fighting force that is continuing to improve the quality of its equipment and personnel, its commander told XINHUA in an exclusive interview today.

Commander Wang Hai said over the past two years, the Air Force has undergone a considerable consolidation. As a result, the whole Air Force has become "srier, more energetic, well-equipped and unparalled in combat capability," Wang Hai said.

Streamlining of various arms in the higher ranks of the Air Force has been completed, he said, adding that a large group of older pilots have retired and many young and well-educated pilots have come to the fore.

Commanders at army, division and regiment levels can all fly fighters. All the regimental commanders can direct operations and conduct training in various weather conditions, and all the pilots now in service have been well educated, he said.

The rise of scientific and cultural knowledge has improved the quality and flight skills of pilots. There are now 16.4 times more all-weather pilots than 20 years ago. More than 80 percent of the pilots have achieved various grades. Nearly two fifths of them are special and first grade pilots, Wang Hai said.

The PLA Air Force has also trained its first group of young English-speaking pilots, the commander said. They received diplomas as English major graduates in 1985 after three years' university study. The second group will graduate early next year, he said.

The Air Force has so far trained hundreds of women pilots who remain in active service. "China is one of the countries in the world that has large number of women pilots," the commander stated. The women pilots fly not only transport planes and helicopters but large jet airliners as well.

Some of the Air Force pilots come from thirty of the 55 minority nationalities in the country, the commander noted. Not long ago, some pilots of Tibetan nationality flew rescue and relief missions in Tibet following natural disasters.

The equipment of the Air Force has improved along the expansion of the force. Since the early 1960s, the Air Force's aircraft have been made up of Chinese-made fighters, bombers, attackers, reconnaissance planes and transport planes. In recent years, many types of light planes and pilotless planes were also manufactured and put into service. The size of China's fleet of aircraft now ranks third in the world, the commander said.

China's Air Force is among the best countries in the world in terms of safe flying, Wang stated.

Referring to training qualified pilots, the commander said, nearly 1,000 simulators have been used to replace the traditional training method of flying planes. Take-offs and landings, shooting and acrobatic flights and other seven training subjects can all be learned on the simulators, the commander said.

LIAOWANG ASSESSES PRC MARINE CORPS TRAINING

HK110605 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 23, 8 Jun 87 pp 10-11

[Article by Huang Caihong (7806 1752 5725) and Yang Guojun (2799 0948 6874): "Notes on the Marine Corps, an 'Army Within the Army'"]

[Text] In the height of summer we went to the Chinese Navy's South Sea Fleet on a news-gathering mission. A van took us to a training ground in a bay. There we saw group after group of camouflaged officers and soldiers nimbly boarding amphibious tanks and armored cars, which immediately rushed into the rolling seas amid the rumble of vehicles. Unit commander Huang Chaoshi told us that they belonged to the Chinese Marine Corps, known to be an "army within the Army."

New Training Grounds [subhead]

Here we saw that they have infantry, artillery, armored forces, engineering troops, signal corps, guided missile units, paratroops, and reconnaissance units -- a special unit that combines many service arms and is capable of amphibious operations.

On the undulating red-earth hills fringing the bay we visited the Marine Corps' comprehensive training ground. At the military camp we saw many new barracks surrounded by large amphibious training grounds, a heliport, a tank and armored car park, and a modern command lecture building. It is a first-rate training base for the Chinese Armed Forces.

We entered the command lecture building. The spacious and bright classrooms were being fitted with advanced teaching instruments and air conditioners. There are classrooms for artillery command lessons and for tank and armored car driving lessons. Marine Corps' military officers at or above platoon level and the tank or armored car crew commanders may receive training here. By conducting operational training on basic tactics, with a simulator for commanding ground artillery fire, which has been developed by China and which attains an advanced international level, they can attain training results exactly similar to those in field combat exercises with live ammunition.

From the remote-control command tower, we saw marines engaging in hand-to-hand combat exercises on the amphibious training ground. One moment they fought each other with bayonets at sea and the next they cuffed and kicked each other on the beach; one moment they mounted a 4-meter-high flyover bridge with quick steps and the next they jumped down; and one moment they climbed up a 40-meter-long steel rope, using both hands and feet as acrobats do, and the next they slid down nimbly. Today, the amphibious training ground enables the amphibious tank units, armored units, amphibious reconnaissance units, and comprehensive repair units to conduct training simultaneously.

The Pride of the Marine Corps [subhead]

With the method of training key members, strictly assessing technical proficiency, and holding professional contests, the special unit, which takes landing, counter-landing, and other amphibious operations as its chief mission, has enabled basic training in individual specialized skills in soldiering, driving vehicles, and firing guns to reach a relatively high level. [paragraph continues]



Take swimming training as an example: After undergoing strict training, a marine who does not know how to swim can float in the water within 3 days, swim 5,000 meters in a week, and top 1,000 meters in a month. Now, all marines, including cooks, messengers, and ordnance personnel, can swim 10,000 meters in heavy seas and swim over 3,000 meters with their arms.

Last March 18, General Kelly, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, and his party visited the laser tactical simulator and the audio-visual simulated artillery firing teaching and training room and watched the marines performing military skills. The officers and soldiers performed various military skills, such as surmounting obstacles, capturing and grappling with the enemy, confrontational shooting, capturing prisoners at sea, giving first-aid to the wounded on the battlefield, performing individual skills, being expert in one thing and good at many, and performing hard qigong, a system of deep breathing exercises. After watching their performances, General Kelly praised them by saying: "The members of the Chinese Marine Corps are very good in spiritual conditions, military skills, and physical quality and, as far as the basic training is concerned, are better than the U.S. Marine Corps in some aspects. You have all the reasons to feel proud of them."

#### Field Survival Training [subhead]

Chinese Marine Corps personnel are not only provided with perfect skill in conducting land reconnaissance but also the capability to survive in a perilous environment and the capability to fight continuously.

Night fell. The marines were conducting field survival training in the rain. With each taking only 2 and 1/2 jin of field rations, a flask of fresh water, a liang of salt, and a box of matches, they had to manage to live a "Robinson [Crusoe]-style" life for 10 days and nights on a solitary island. They have neither protective equipment nor cooking utensils. How should they cook rice? The marines cut down bamboos, sawed them into sections, poured soaked rice into the bamboo tubes, and then cooked them into sweet-smelling rice using smokeless ovens. When the rations ran out, they picked edible wild herbs and fruit or hunted for voles, grey rabbits, snakes, and other game as food.

The Marine Corps creates strenuous and complicated operational environments for comprehensive and intensified field training. When conducting training in land penetration, concealment, and long-distance raids, they create such obstacles as enemy bombing raids, attacks with chemical and atomic weapons, and sudden encounters with the enemy; when conducting training in swimming 10,000 meters at sea, crossing the sea to reconnoitre the enemy, and making surprise landings, they create various dangerous situations, such as many-pronged attacks by enemy special agents, patrols, and submarines, to enable the units to perfect the skill to survive and to fight under various perilous conditions.

#### Cavalry on the Blue Sea [subhead]

On the rolling sea, amphibious tanks and armored cars disembarked from the landing ships one after another and rushed into the sea...

Prior to training the marines did not realize that these cavalries, which always hold sway on land, would dance "rock and roll" in the rolling waves and that it is extremely difficult to drive them. The young armored battalion commander and the drivers were rocked so violently in the hot and suffocating control cabin that they incessantly vomitted bile. [paragraph continues]



In spite of that, they still practiced while vomiting and pondered over the knack of driving at sea so as to perfect their skills. Now we saw that they could complete various tactical tasks splendidly with tanks and armored cars.

To master the skills of shooting at sea, the officers and soldiers of the armored battalion also studied various books assiduously, such as "Theory of Shooting on the Sea," "Oceans and Tides," and "Hydrostatics"; studied the law governing morning and evening tides and undercurrents; ingeniously used the thrust of morning and evening tides on the war chariots; and repeatedly practiced aiming and shooting. In this way they have become first-rate shots in the Marine Corps.

#### Three-Dimensional Warfare on the Beach [subhead]

In the Marine Corps base we watched a landing and counter-landing exercise.

At sea, dozens of large and small naval vessels, including guided missile destroyers, corvettes, and landing ships, cut through the waves, frequently changing their battle formations and attack angles. With different caliber guns firing simultaneously, the sounds of explosions rose one after another and the whole place was heavy with smoke.

In the air, fighter planes and bombers repeatedly dived steeply, their pelting firepower leaving countless shell holes on the beach.

In the bay, amphibious tanks and armored transport cars rushed out of the sea and, under the covering fire of warships and aircraft, advanced toward the beach interior.

On the beach, the landing troops' advance party quickly jumped out of the armored cars. Forming into many triangular formations, they moved quickly toward the forward beach position, shooting all the way. Paratroopers dropped from a group of helicopters and supported the landing troops in seizing the beach positions.

The whole exercise lasted over 3 hours in a bay in Nan Hai. The commanding officer of this exercise was the 45-year-old unit commander Huang Chaoshi. He had been sent to the Chinese Navy Command Institute to pursue advanced studies and is one of the founders of the Chinese Marine Corps. Since the founding of the Marine Corps, Huang Chaoshi has attached importance to enhancing the overall combat capability of the unit by developing the previous technical training of individual tactics into coordinated training with the participation of land forces, tank men, armored forces, artillery forces, and missile forces; by expanding the tactical scope with platoon or company as a unit into one with reinforced battalion as a unit; and by developing the counter-landing exercises of army units into ones combining air units and naval fleets.

The Marine Corps has conducted many large-scale coordinated combat exercises using the various armed services. This indicates the Chinese Marine Corps has become a new armed service with modern combat effectiveness.

LIAOWANG VIEWS PLA METEOROLOGICAL UNITS

HK110811 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 23, 8 Jun 87 pp 11, 12

[Article by Xiao Xu (2556 2485): "The Meteorological Units of the PLA Group Armies"]

[Text] The meteorological units have emerged as a new element in the series of group armies in the PLA ground forces; together with such professional and technical arms as the artillery, the armored force, the engineer troops, the communication units, and antichemical warfare troops, they serve the modernization of China's national defence.

The Central Military Commission has decided to establish meteorology services organizations in all ground force group armies. This is a major PLA reform in the coordination of various arms in its structural establishment. The reform is also the first of its kind in the 60-year PLA history. At present, the meteorology services troops have taken shape, and gradually taken up the tasks of defensive war, and working in coordination with exercises and routine training.

The responsible meteorological bureau person under the PLA General Staff Headquarters told this reporter: Regarding "weather, geography, and popular support," the three factors preconditioning war, accomplished strategists in China's history always believed the "weather factor" to be an important condition affecting the war process, and even directly affecting the outcome of war. The emergence of the meteorological units today is a new measure for upgrading combat effectiveness in coordination under the PLA modernization conditions. The PLA meteorological undertaking began in the days of Yanan, where the first PLA meteorological station was founded in 1945. At that time, the equipment employed was an utterly simple and crude observation apparatus, and the mastery of meteorological technology was limited to the changes in the weather over a very short period in making regional weather forecasts. After the founding of the PRC, the PLA Air Force established its meteorological organization in 1950; at the same time, the northeast, north China, southwest, northwest, and central-south China Military Regions all established their own meteorology services system. The PLA General Staff Headquarters and the Air Force also established corresponding research institutes to strengthen meteorological research in relation to military affairs. When the War Industry Engineering Institute was established in 1958, a meteorology specialty was also set up. In 1979, the PLA established a meteorology institute to train qualified people at various levels in this area. Rapid development has been made in the equipment and technology for meteorological observation, telemetering, and telecommunications.

However, the operational ground force units had never had a coordinated meteorology services organization. In organizing military training, the commanders often would "have the geographical factor in mind, but neglect the weather factor." With the establishment of group armies under the field army, meteorological work has become an important component part of logistic services in coordinated operations under modern conditions. The leading members of the Chinese Army have come to understand: Meteorological work has a bearing on the flexibility and survival of operational units and the effective play of weapons, and on bringing into play the entire strength of all arms and services in coordinated operations. [paragraph continues]

The PLA Meteorological Bureau under the PLA General Staff Headquarters is in charge of the overall control and coordination of meteorological work. It called two armywide conferences in 1986 to sum up and to make plans for group armies to establish meteorology services organs.

The overwhelming majority of group armies have now established their own meteorology services organs over the past year and more. The entire work will be completed by the end of June this year. By then, the meteorology-services system of the ground forces, the Navy and the Air Force will be initially completed, and the meteorological technology and equipment in connection with military affairs will have made considerable progress.

This reporter visited the meteorological room under a certain group army, and saw the reversed V-shape antenna for meteorological satellite reception facing the sky. In the satellite-transmitted cloud chart room, the modern reception equipment helps one to see the changes in the atmosphere in space several hundred kilometers away; the frequency-shifting meteorological information reception equipment would regularly receive meteorological material from several hundred overseas meteorological observation stations. The meteorological workers attentively marked relevant data on the weather chart from ground to space, and analyzed the meteorological materials with the help of an electronic computer's calculations, thus working out the weather forecast for the following 24 hours and even the next few days. Most of the weathermen were young people in their twenties and graduates from the meteorology institute. Today, the meteorology services organs have already become the eyes of the group armies in "observing the changes in the sky" in training as well as war operations. A meteorological service room taking up the task of the meteorological services work in the defensive operations at the Laoshan front in the combat against Vietnam has guaranteed the safety of the troops and victories for their actions with its basically accurate weather forecasts, despite the complicated weather conditions of the war zones, in which "the differences of the four seasons are felt at different heights of a mountain, and the weather is different 10 miles away." During the high-water season in 1986, Laoshan met with torrential rains and a flood, which was the fiercest in recent years; as warnings were sent ahead of time, the troops made good preparations; and the losses were reduced to the minimum.

A group army took part in the motorized group army campaign exercise somewhere in north China in 1986. The meteorological van followed the group army headquarters and transferred into the middle of the campaign, to implement flexible services under field operation conditions. The meteorology unit had accurately mastered the macroscopic climate of the war zone. Before the campaign was launched they promptly made an intermediate weather forecast that during the scheduled period of the exercise, there would be rainfall of between 10 and 20 mm. The forecast proved accurate, and played an important role in selecting the timing of the exercise and the overall arrangement of the campaign operation. In the group army campaign operation various arms participated in the action, and the effects of the weather on them differed greatly. Therefore, the meteorological unit decided that there must be different stresses in providing meteorological services. Regarding mechanized and motorized infantry, the stress was on providing weather forecast on rainfall, visibility, and disastrous weather conditions; concerning the artillery, the stress was on changes in wind direction and velocity; regarding the antichemical warfare unit, the stress was on rainfall and thunderstorms; and in the engineering unit, chiefly hydrological material.

The meteorological unit under the group army has done a lot of work in the fight against floods and in the rush to deal with the emergency on such occasions.



RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK110633 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 87 p 5

[Article by Zhang Wenzhou (1728 2429 0719): "Several Questions of Understanding Concerning the Implementation of the Factory Director Responsibility System"]

[Text] In the second half of 1984, Chongqing City began to reform the enterprise leadership structure. Now several hundred enterprises have implemented the factory director responsibility system and a batch of large and medium-size enterprises have introduced the system under which the factory director is held responsible for the attainment of certain objectives during his tenure. Their practice has proved that the implementation of the factory director responsibility system in enterprises is conducive to putting an end to the situation in which enterprises are slow in making policy decisions with regard to production and operations and their performance is poor and no individual takes any legal responsibility into account; to separating the functions of the party from those of the government and strengthening party building and trade union work; and to promoting the democratic management of enterprises. It has produced desired results.

At present the ideological barrier hampering the implementation of the factory director responsibility system is the argument asserting that implementing the factory director responsibility system means abandoning party leadership. This argument stems from the concept of "the enterprise party committee leads everything." For quite some time in the past, China's enterprises have practiced the system under which the director of a factory assumes full responsibility under the leadership of the party committee. According to the system, the enterprise party committee monopolized everything and had the final say on all matters, big or small. This old concept and a set of leadership methods and working procedures defined in line with it have considerable defects. They can be summed up into the "three detrimental" as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in 1980. In other words, they are detrimental to the modernization of factory management, the modernization of the industrial management structure, and to the strengthening of the work of party organizations in factories. The argument asserting that implementing the factory director responsibility system means abandoning the "leadership of the party committee" is in fact a misconception. By party leadership, we mean the party's leadership over matters of principles and policies. Through its own work, the enterprise party committee should ensure and supervise the better implementation of the party principles and policies. This precisely means thoroughly improving and strengthening party leadership.

"The practice of the factory director appointing and removing cadres is a violation of the basic principle of the party taking charge of cadre management." This idea should be changed. Under the factory director responsibility system, the director has the power to appoint and remove enterprise cadres. Without such power, the director will be in no position to assume full responsibility for the production and operation of his enterprise. The enterprise is an economic organization. In enterprises, the functions of the party should be separated from those of the enterprises. We should refrain from stressing the principle of the party taking charge of cadre management in very general terms. By saying that the party takes charge of cadre management, we mean, in essence, correctly implementing the cadre policy and selecting, appointing and removing, and using cadres in accordance with the party's cadre policy. [paragraph continues]



In this sense, so long as they act strictly in accordance with the party's cadre policy, when factory directors, be they party and non-party members, appoint and remove cadres, they will not violate the principle of the party taking charge of cadre management.

"In an enterprise, the party committee, enterprise administration, and the trade union should be put on a par and simultaneously strengthened. We must not just give prominence to the role of the factory director." This argument is still prevalent in some units. Through reform, we should strengthen the work of enterprise administration, the party committee, and the trade union in an enterprise in accordance with the requirements of developing the socialist commodity economy while carrying out the enterprise structural reform. This is beyond doubt. Even if the three should be strengthened, on no account does it mean equally strengthening the three in an isolated way. On the contrary, they should be strengthened in the same direction, centering closely on the central activities of enterprises, namely, their production and operations. The party committee and the trade union of an enterprise should all help and ensure that the director will do a good job in policy-making and command, in operation and management, and in raising economic results. This is the fundamental objective of operating an enterprise well. In strengthening the work of enterprise administration, the party committee, and the trade union in an enterprise, we should improve the work of these three sectors within the limits of their own authority in accordance with the principle of the factory director taking charge of policy-making and command, the party committee serving as a guarantor and supervisor, and of practicing democratic management through the staff members and workers congress. This is determined by the status and role of the factory director, who is the head of a factory and the legal person of the enterprise. Entrusted by the state, he assumes overall responsibility for the production and operation of his enterprise. Therefore, he should hold a central position and play a key role. We should be clear about this point.

To correctly implement the factory director responsibility system, fundamentally speaking, it is necessary to foster the ideas of commodity economy and socialized mass production. In the past, under the guidance of the mentality of a product economy, the state supplied the enterprises with materials and funds and marketed their products in a unified way. Therefore, the enterprises had a vague sense of value, still less competition. The "Decision" [of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure] adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has clearly defined that the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy. Enterprises are moving from a tendency toward concentrating on production to that of stressing production, operation, and development and gradually becoming relatively independent economic entities capable of carrying out their operations independently, entities that act as legal persons with certain rights and duties. The successful operation of an enterprise depends on the development of human resources and of products and markets. To survive and develop in the intense competition on the market, enterprises should be highly responsive to information, quick in decisionmaking, and effective in operation. With the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, factory directors are entrusted with powers to direct production, to make policy decisions in operation, and to appoint and remove personnel. This is precisely the requirements of the development of the commodity economy. At the same time, as socialized mass production is characterized by a strict and elaborate division of labor and close connections, therefore, it is more and more necessary to put the combined labor of laborers under the unified command of factory directors. This is the objective requirement of the modern commodity economy and socialized mass production and it is therefore independent of man's subjective will.

NONGMIN RIBAO EMPHASIZES CONTINUED RURAL REFORM

HK100703 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Also Necessary To Emancipate the Mind in Carrying Out Rural Reforms"]

[Text] We must continue to emancipate our minds in carrying out rural reform. When we put forward this issue today, some comrades may regard it as insignificant.

Reform in our country started in the countryside, and the results of reform are most outstanding in the countryside. Maybe it is still necessary to emphasize the emancipation of people's minds in urban reforms, but it may be out of date if we say that rural reform still requires the emancipation of people's minds. Is this right?

No. This issue is never out of date. In general, reform is a course of exploration and innovation, and also a mental emancipation process. At present, our rural reforms have not yet come to an end. Although the rural reform has been carried out for 8 years and people have continuously deepened their understanding with more obvious results being achieved in reform practice, some outmoded, conservative, and ossified viewpoints are still binding or influencing the minds of some comrades to different degrees, prevent them from advancing with light packs along the course of reform.

For example, our rural reform has been carried out in light of the four cardinal principles and the principle of opening up and economic invigoration, and has achieved remarkable results. However, some comrades today still wonder whether the rural reform is a method of "fixing and assigning output quotas to individual households." They think that the suburban areas of Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai did not adopt this method and still became rich. In a word, they still turn a blind eye to the framework of the new rural economic structure which has basically taken shape.

As another example, people may have reached "consensus" on the output contract responsibility system which has filled the countryside with economic vigor, but this is not the case. Some people still believe today that this system "undermines the foundation of the collective economy," and some grass-roots cadres still doubt whether this system is socialist or capitalist in nature.

As another example, through readjustment of the rural production structure, the rural economy has been developed in a diversified manner in many aspects, and grain production has also been developed at a normal and stable speed after a period of rapid increase. However, some comrades still hold a different opinion and think that the guideline of "taking grain production as the key link in agriculture" is not wrong. In their eyes, the present strain on grain supply is the consequence of giving up the "grain" guideline.

As another example, most agricultural products today have been put into market exchanges, and peasants have been organized to enter the circulation field. This has enlivened the rural economy, and has also affected the original interest relations formed under the system of state monopoly purchases. Some comrades are discontent with the new situation. In their view, the system of state monopoly purchases should not be changed, or at least should not be changed so quickly, because this may disrupt the planned economy and cause price rises. They still yearn for the previous practice of rigid state control and still place hope in the subjective will of the government.

As another example, Zhejiang's Wenzhou and other areas have succeeded in making the rural commodity economies prosperous by relying mainly on the development of household industries and private enterprises, and this has brought benefit to both the state and the people. However, not long ago the ESE was regarded as typical cases of practicing capitalism by some comrades, and unnecessary shocks were caused.

There are often such cases in the rural reforms: A certain measure is in fact favorable to the development of the productive forces and the consolidation of the socialist material foundation but because it goes against some traditional viewpoints about socialism, it is regarded as "unorthodox" by some people. As a result, some responsible grass-roots comrades dare not carry out this measure firmly, and are apt to waver once there is any opposition or grumbling. Continuing to emancipate people's minds from outmoded ideas and concepts is not only a need in the in-depth development of the rural reform, but is also a need in the consolidation of the achievements of the rural reform.

How then should we emancipate people's minds? "The primary task for socialism is to develop the productive forces." This is an important point, and we should always hold this yardstick in our minds. When looking at things in rural reforms, we should boldly support those that are favorable to the emancipation of the productive forces, no matter whether or not they go against the traditional ideas and concepts. Meanwhile, we should oppose and resist those that obstruct the development of the productive forces and dampen the peasants' work enthusiasm, no matter on what great theories they are based. We must insist on the viewpoint: of integrating emancipation of people's minds with emancipation of the productive forces; of integrating the productive forces and the relations of production; and that practice is the sole criterion for testing and judging the truth. As long as we do this, we do not need to be worried about any deviation in the course of mental emancipation. We can say that without reform, there will be no way to develop China's rural economy; and without further emancipating our minds, it will be hard to expect any substantial advance in China's rural reforms.

#### GONGREN RIBAO ON UPHOLDING REFORM, SOCIALISM

HK121001 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Upholding Reform Means Upholding Socialism"]

[Text] Through the practice of economic structural reform in the past 8 years, people's thoughts have changed markedly. In general, people's understanding of the ongoing reform, which is also a revolution, has deepened. In particular, some comrades who were originally suspicious have changed their attitude through education in facts. However, this does not mean that all people have achieved identical understanding of reform or that there is no longer any unresolved problem. For example, some people still regard the enterprise leasing system as a kind of "private ownership system," the factory director responsibility system as "cancellation of the party's leadership," the household output contract system as "damage to the collective economy," and development of the commodity economy as practicing capitalism or the source of bourgeois liberalization. This shows that a small number of comrades retain some confused and erroneous ideas and opinions that set reform against socialism.

History is the most impartial and just judge. In the years before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, due to rampant "leftist" ideology, in the matter of guideline, the erroneous line of "poor transition" was pursued.



Under the guidance of the erroneous line, we abstractly talked about socialism without regard to the development of productive forces, and unrealistically change the relations of production merely according to wishful thinking. This turned socialism into a mere political label without substance or into a "mirage." The objective law governing historical development mercilessly punished us; the "poor transition" brought our national economy to the brink of collapse; the socialist cause faced the danger of ruin; and the socialist work enthusiasm of the people was seriously dampened. Poverty is not socialism — it took more than 20 years for us to realize this basic truth after paying heavy costs. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we set right the basic guideline, shifted the focus of our work to economic construction, and firmly carried out the economic structural reform. This not only freed our national economy from the difficult conditions of serious disproportions, but also brought about a new situation in which the economy grew steadily in a well-coordinated way in all fields and the people's livelihood obviously improved. The changes in the countryside were particularly obvious. Some localities could not supply sufficient food and clothing to the people for a long time in the past; now the people there not only have sufficient food and clothing, but some have also become rather wealthy. These are all facts known to all people. The achievements of the economic reform in the past 8 years and more have enabled the people to see more clearly the superiority of the socialist system and to have a firmer determination to take the socialist road.

The "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" points out: "Our reform of the economic structure will change a serious of interrelated links and aspects in the relations of production and in the superstructure that are not suited to the development of the productive forces under the premise of adhering to the socialist system. This reform will be carried out in a planned and orderly way, step by step under the leadership of the party and the government, and it is a process of self-improvement and self-development of the socialist system." This clearly expounds the socialist character of this economic reform. The socialist system represents the most advanced productive forces and relations of production, and has the superiority that the capitalist system can never match. However, our country is not still in the initial stage of socialism, and the level of our productive forces is still much lower than that of the developed capitalist countries. Therefore, our fundamental task in this period is to develop the productive forces. If we cannot catch up with and even surpass the developed capitalist countries, we will not be in a position to talk about the superiority of socialism. Our former economic management system seriously restrained the initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity of the enterprises and workers and hindered the development of the productive forces. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out, "If we do not carry out reform, our modernization cause and socialist cause will all be ruined." Therefore, without reform, we will have no future, will not be able to shake off poverty, and will not be able to really adhere to socialism. It is not the attitude of a Marxist to regard the reform and opening up policy, which have proved favorable to the emancipation of the productive forces and able to promote our socialist construction, as things of capitalist character.

Socialism is to eliminate poverty, and poverty must not be regarded as socialism; still less can we take the maintenance of poverty as adherence to socialism. Without reform, poverty will not be eliminated, the productive forces will not be developed, the superiority of the socialist system will not be displayed, and socialism will also lose its attractiveness. In this case, it is natural that bourgeois liberalization will be engendered. Only by carrying out continuous reform can we rapidly develop the productive forces, bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play, and encourage the people to more firmly take the socialist road. Only thus can we say forcefully that we are adhering to socialism.



BEIJING SEMINAR REVIEWS ECONOMIC THEORY, PRACTICE

HK090847 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 87 p 3

[Article by Zhu Zhengzhi (2612 2973 4160): "The Third Meeting of Beijing Area Bimonthly Forum 'Seminar On Socialist Economic Theories and Practice' Opens"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the third meeting of the Beijing area bimonthly forum of the "Seminar on Socialist Economic Theories and Practice" was held in Beijing by some institutions of higher learning in the area, the State Education Commission, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System, the State Statistics Bureau, the Central Party School, and some economic and financial departments concerned. [passage omitted]

## The Current Economic Situation [subhead]

1. The general economic situation is very good. The participating comrades held that through the reforms of the past few years China's economic structure is becoming more and more rational, the national economy is growing relatively steadily, the national strength is being enhanced, and the people's livelihood is improving. [passage omitted] 2. The existing problems. The main problems at present are: Reform is still not well linked with construction, to a great extent they are still being separated as "two unrelated things"; some relations are still not handled well in the reform, such as relations between invigorating enterprises, establishing the market system, and strengthening macroeconomic control; there is still insufficient understanding of the arduousness and complexity of reform, the target of reform is not clear in some places while in some other places reform has been carried out at an excessively fast pace; the phenomena of "imposing uniformity" and rushing headlong into mass action still exist in reform; and certain inequities still exist in distribution.

## How to Further Push Forward the Reform [subhead]

The comrades held that at present, since there are two coexisting economic structures, reform is in a more difficult stage. Under such circumstances, it will be very dangerous to cease or delay the reform. It is necessary to further and steadily push forward the reform. First, reform should be put in first place. Only when reform is put in first place can we solve the existing problems step by step. However, putting reform in first place does not mean that we should immediately work out a lot of measures for reform. The main thing we should do is to further deepen reform of the projects that are already under construction. Second, on the relationship between the macroeconomy and microeconomy, emphasis should be laid on enlivening the microeconomy. We can adopt the method of comprehensive contract to improve the internal mechanism of enterprises and use economic methods to promote macroeconomic control.

## Some Theoretical Questions That Need To Be Studied [subhead]

1) Is it a normal phenomenon under the socialist condition that the general demand is greater than the general supply? 2) On the question concerning the advance issuance of money, how much money should be issued in advance and what will be the suitable time for advancing the issuance? 3) What is the policy of high consumption and high accumulation? 4) Is there such a thing as "above-quota distribution?"

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PARTY CONGRESS

OW111305 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress opened in Nanjing on the morning of 10 June.

The solemn party emblem, flanked by 10 colorful Red Flags, hung in the center of the congress hall above the rostrum. Seated on the rostrum were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Sun Jiazheng, Yue Dewang, Cheng Weigao, Wu Xijun, and Gu Hao.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the congress. He said: This congress is convened in line with the Central Committee's stipulations. The two main items on the agenda are to elect delegates from Jiangsu to the 13th National Party Congress, and to study the Central Committee's relevant documents and the documents related to the meeting summing up nationwide party rectification work, to review recent progress in carrying out the two major tasks, and to discuss and map out arrangements for the work in the next half year.

Comrade Han Peixin said: This congress is of great importance. It is a congress of democracy and unity. During this congress we will, based on the stipulations of the party Constitution and those of the Central Committee, give expression to democracy, freely air our views with a profound sense of political responsibility and dedication to the party's cause, and effectively exercise the democratic right of election so that the delegates elected will be of broad representation, and are trusted and supported by and reflect the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of party members.

Comrade Han Peixin said: During the congress, we will study and strive to comprehend the guidelines of the Central Committee's documents and those of the meeting summing up nationwide party rectification work in the light of our experience in carrying out the two major tasks in the past 6 months, as well as study and discuss the work for the next half year. These documents are very important for implementing comprehensively and correctly the line pursued by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, steadfastly accelerating the process of reform, penetratingly carrying out the two major tasks, doing a good job in the work of all fields, and scoring achievements to greet the convocation of the 13th National Party Congress.

On behalf of the Provincial party Committee, Gu Hao, Standing Committee member and director of the Propaganda Department, explained the process of selecting candidates for delegates from Jiangsu to the 13th National Party Congress, as well as other questions pertaining to the election.

SHANDONG BUREAU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON 'FAKE' GOODS

SK110830 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] According to investigation data provided by the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau, recent activities in manufacturing and selling fake and substandard commodities in violation of the law have been very rampant. Some unlawful enterprises and elements have put profit-making first, paid no attention to the interests of the country and the people, turned a blind eye to law and discipline, and wantonly manufactured or sold fake and substandard commodities to seek ill-gotten wealth, resulting in the serious disturbance of social and economic order.

In order to resolutely block the evil trend, the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau recently issued a circular urging the Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureaus at all levels to rapidly organize their forces to carry out an overall investigation on the illegal activities of manufacturing and the selling of fake and substandard commodities. Every business unit and link should also conduct examination over their transactions. Serious cases have greatly endangered social order, involved vile crimes, and exerted bad influence should be dealt with resolutely and strictly in line with the law and by concentrating all forces on them, getting to the root of them, and investigating them through to the end. All units and individuals who have committed serious problems should be resolutely checked by issuing an order to have them suspend their business for consolidation or by revoking their business licenses. We should impose not only economic sanctions but also administrative punishment on some of them. As for some of them, we should also hand over their cases to the judicial departments to find out where the crimes lie in line with the law.

SHANDONG'S LIANG BUTING VIEWS PAINTING EXHIBITION

SK120828 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] The provincial 10 Youths' Painting Exhibition opened in Jinan on the afternoon of 11 June under the sponsorship of the Shandong Agency of QINGIAN BAO [YOUTHS' PAPER], Jinan City's Li Kuchan Museum, and eight other departments. This exhibition is held with the aim of marketing the first anniversary of the completion of the Li Kuchan Museum and helping raise the art painting level of the province. On exhibit were 100 paintings of 10 young artists from 5 cities, prefectures, and provincial-level organs.

Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the province and Jinan City including Liang Buting, Li Changan, Jiang Chunyun, Yang Yanyin, He Guoqing, Miao Fenglin and Su Yiran. Also attending were veteran comrades Gao Keting and Qin Hezhen. Attending the ceremony by invitation were Li Huiwen, wife of Mr Li Kuchan; Li Hang, Li Yan, and Li Jian, children of Mr Li Kuchan; Fan Zeng, outstanding disciple of Mr Li Kuchan and a noted middle-aged painter; and Bian Baohua, wife of Fan Zeng, who made a special trip to Jinan from Beijing. Comrades Jiang Chunyun and Fan Zeng cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of the exhibition.



GUANGDONG PROVINCE REPORTS SERIOUS RAIN DAMAGE

HK070333 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Three days of continuous torrential rain have caused serious damage at Maoming City. According to incomplete statistics compiled by the city's anti-natural disaster command, up to 2200 last night, 400,000 people in the city's 18 townships and towns were marooned by flood waters; some 590,000 mu of farmland were inundated; 16 people were killed and 64 injured; some 36,000 houses collapsed; and economic losses amounted to 220 million yuan.

At present, the flood waters have receded in Xinyi County, which is now basically out of danger. The waters have started to go down in Gaozhou County, but three townships and towns there are still inundated. A state of emergency was announced yesterday evening in Huazhou County. Yesterday Maoming City CPC Committee Secretary Xiao Qirui, Mayor Huang Guangcai, and Vice Mayor Liang Yihua led a shock disaster relief team from the city organs to take relief materials to Shigu Town in Gaozhou County, where people are seriously marooned by the flood. They plunged into the struggle against the flood together with local cadres and PLA South Sea Fleet cadres and fighters who have come to assist. People were moved to safety and arrangements made for their livelihood. At present some 400,000 people are fighting floods and carrying out rescue and relief work in Gaozhou County.

HUNAN CALLS FOR CURTAILING GROUP PURCHASING POWER

HK110733 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpts] On 6 June, the provincial leading group for controlling the purchasing power of social groups issued an urgent circular urging all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities in the province to strictly control the purchase of such high-grade commodities as cars, video recorders, air conditioners, color television sets, refrigerators, copiers, and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

The circular decides that before the end of this year, except for newly established units and specially raised funds, the province will not examine and approve any applications for purchasing the above high-grade commodities. As for those who arbitrarily purchase the above high-grade commodities without authorization, once the case is discovered and verified, they will be criticized on a circulated notice, the commodities will be confiscated, and those who approve the purchase will be investigated and have their responsibility affixed.

HUNAN LEADER WANTS MORE PEASANT ENTREPRENEURS

HK120423 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Excerpts] A forum of Hunan peasant entrepreneurs, convened by the Editorial Department of the magazine HUNAN XIANGZHEN QIYE [HUNAN TOWNSHIP AND TOWN ENTERPRISES], was held in Changsha from 9 to 11 June. [passage omitted] The provincial party committee and government attached great importance to this forum. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong wrote an inscription for the delegates: Create large numbers of peasant entrepreneurs and stimulate the development of township and town enterprises. Vice Governor Cao Wenju and Provincial Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Wang Zhiguo spoke at the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants issued a joint proposal calling on peasant entrepreneurs throughout the province to plunge still more actively into the rural economic reforms and speed up the development of the rural commodity economy.



SICHUAN'S LEADER URGES TO FIGHT DROUGHT

HK110227 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday provincial party committee secretary Yang Rudai inspected work in Anxian County and heard reports from leading comrades of Mianyang City and Anxian, Beichuan, and Pingwu county party committees. Comrade Yang Rudai fully endorsed the experience of Mianyang City in taking the initiative to launch the struggle against drought at the earliest possible moment. He said: In the face of the current serious drought, the masses are easy in mind and their livelihood is stable. There are great prospects for waging a stubborn fight against the drought and winning complete victory.

Comrade Yeng Rudai stressed: At present the cadres and masses must have firm confidence, struggle hard, and fight a continuous battle. They must do everything possible to protect the young sprouts. [passage omitted] They must do everything possible to plant a full crop. Sichuan's characteristic is that if something is sown there will be a harvest. They must also do everything possible to reduce losses. [passage omitted]

SICHUAN ORDERS JUNE-JULY FAMILY PLANNING DRIVE

HK120227 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] The provincial government held a telephone conference on 10 June on organizing a major propaganda, inspection, and implementation drive in family planning during June and July. Vice Governor Luo Tongda presided. A leading comrade of Jingyan county party committee introduced experiences in carrying out family planning work.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui made a speech at the meeting. He demanded that the leaders at all levels attach great importance to family planning work and take immediate action to launch the major propaganda, inspection, and implementation drive throughout the province, to ensure the fulfillment of this year's population plan. It is necessary to ensure that family planning work is carried out within the scope of the policy provisions laid down by the provincial authorities. It is necessary to do a good job in grass-roots work. We must curb early marriage and child-bearing and stop unmarried cohabiting couples having children. We must seriously implement contraceptive measures.

The province must put propaganda in the first place and carry out through and meticulous work for each person. The departments concerned must closely coordinate their efforts to make this drive a success.

SHANXI GATHERING ON MAO'S YENAN FORUM TALKS

HK110635 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 87 p 1

[Report: "Correct the Orientation of Socialist Literature and Art; Take a Firm and Clear-cut Stand in Serving the People"]

[Excerpts] In the afternoon of 23 May, over 200 literary and art workers, such as writers, poets, painters, and calligraphers came together to attend a symposium held at Meishan Conference Hall in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yen'an Forum on Literature and Art."

Leading Comrades Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Zhang Changzhen, Zhang Bangying, Zhao Yuting, Feng Suta, Ling Daqi and Yao Dianzhong attended the meeting. Zhang Weixing, head of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department delivered a speech.

The meeting was jointly convened by the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, the provincial Writers' Association, the provincial Cultural Department, and the provincial Radio and Television Department. Li Shu, the secretary of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles party organization and a famous writer, presided over the meeting.

Hu Zheng, a famous writer and the secretary of the provincial Writers' Association party organization was the first to speak. He said, "In recent years, most writers in our province have followed a rather correct and proper road. But we still need to understand the seriousness of the effects caused to our ranks by bourgeois liberalization. At present, a few people still do not understand the great significance of this struggle, and they are even dispirited. Therefore, we must guide them by seeking truth from facts and, in the light of actual conditions, continue to study the spirit put forward at the 'Talk at the Yen'an Forum on Literature and Art,' integrate ourselves with the people, and serve them. Through ceaseless studies and practice, we should firmly build up a will to serve the people."

Qu Runhai, head of the provincial Cultural Department said, "Literature and art should serve the people. A young literature and art contingent needs to be built up under the guidance of the older generation. In recent years, our province has built up a young contingent in various areas, such as literature, traditional opera, and fine arts. This young contingent has been well received by the vast number of the masses. This evening, the Shanxi Opera Troupe from Yuncheng Prefecture will stage a show in the small hall of the State Council in Zhongnanhai." [passage omitted]

Finally, Comrade Zhang Weixing delivered a speech summarizing what had been voiced in the meeting. He said, "Practice shows that the basic views and spirit of the 'Talks at the Yen'an Forum on Literature and Art' are scientific and correct. They not only produced striking effects in the past, but are also playing an irreplaceable guiding role now."

He also said, "After our country had entered the new historical period focusing on economic construction, Comrade Deng Xiaoping summarized the experience in revolutionary literature and art practice over the past 40 years, integrated the history of the new period with the urgent demand of the masses of the people, and delivered the 'Speech Greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists' on 30 October, 1979. The 'Speech Greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists' is a continuation and development of the 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art', and the programmatic document guiding work in the literary and artistic fields during the new socialist period. The basic spirit of Comrade Xiaoping's 'Speech Greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists' is entirely consistent with that of Comrade Mao Zedong's 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art.' It is under the guidance of the 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art' and the 'Speech Greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese writers and Artists' that work in the literary and artistic fields during the new period has scored vast achievements, and this new period has become one of the most prosperous and flourishing periods for literature and art since the founding of our country."

Comrade Zhang Weixing affirmed the achievements scored by our province's literature and art circles during recent years. Moreover, he demanded that: "Apart from Comrade Mao Zedong's 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art', Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 'Speech Greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists' should also be restudied so as to correct the orientation of literature and art in line with the spirit of the 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art' and the 'Speech Greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists', and make literature and art serve socialism better." He also demanded that people be conscious of the negative effects caused to a very small number of comrades, and a few works, newspapers and journals in our province by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. [passage omitted]

OPPOSITION DEMONSTRATORS CLASH WITH RIGHTISTS

HK120918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Taipei, June 12 (AFP) — Opposition and right-wing demonstrators clashed outside parliament here Friday, exchanging stones and bricks as hundreds of riot police tried to separate them, witnesses said.

One demonstrator bleeding from the head was rushed to [the] hospital, and several others suffered cuts and bruises, witnesses said.

No arrests were made.

About two dozen people were involved in the 15-minute fight.

Some 150 members of the right-wing anti-communist Patriotic Front had gathered at the entrance to parliament to counter a demonstration by the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) against a national security bill being debated by legislators.

The two groups began hurling stones, bricks and sticks at each other after an estimated 1,000 DPP members and supporters had assembled, witnesses said.

The fight began when several DPP members tried to remove Patriotic Front posters, and some 200 policemen formed a human barricade to separate the two groups.

The fighting brought traffic to a halt.

The opposition demonstrators later paraded on the streets before dividing into two groups to listen to anti-government speeches and briefings by the 13 DPP legislators on their efforts to block the bill.

Several hundred riot police stood by ready to crack down on mob violence or unauthorized marches, and the main streets leading to the presidential office from parliament were cordoned off, witnesses said.

The national security bill is meant to replace martial law.

Martial law is expected to be lifted this month.

The DPP, created in September in defiance of an official ban on the formation of political parties, opposes the bill on the grounds that existing laws are sufficient.

The ruling Kuomintang says it is essential to safeguard national security, social stability and public well-being.

The new law offers greater personal freedoms, and ends censorship and the court-martial of civilians.

But it still imposes restrictions on demonstrations and gatherings for political purposes.



GOVERNMENT TO RELAX MAINLAND VISIT CONTROLS

OW111151 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 Jun 87 p 11

[Text] The government is considering reducing to two years from three years the period ROC [Republic of China] Citizens are barred from going abroad when found to have visited the Chinese mainland, reliable government sources said yesterday.

This and other provisions will be included in a bill to support the proposed National Security Law, which is to replace martial law, the sources said.

The government bars its people from traveling to the Chinese mainland.

But unofficial estimates have it that at least 10,000 ROC citizens have visited the mainland through third countries.

The sources said ROC citizens would be barred from leaving the country after returning home from the mainland if security authorities find out about their trip.

But ROC citizens would be prosecuted only if found to have contacted Communist Chinese intelligence authorities while on the mainland and acting as spies for them here, the sources said.

The government is also studying the possibility of retaining the Bureau of Entry and Exit's power to screen outbound ROC citizens and taking away the power from police, the sources said.

HONG KONGMEETING ON POST-1997 LEGISLATURE SUMMARIZED

## Powers of Legislature To Grow

HK110901 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 11 Jun 87 p 1

[By Yau Shing-mu in Guangzhou]

[Excerpts] Proposals now under study for the structure of the post-1997 government would reduce the powers of the chief executive and increase those of the legislature, a Hong Kong Basic Law drafter said yesterday.

Mr Louis Cha said drafters were involved in a debate over the definition of the future Special Administration Region [SAR] government, which had a bearing on how much power the chief executive would have.

"But one thing is sure," he said.

"The future chief executive's power would be less than that of the present Governor.

"And the powers of the legislature would be strengthened."

For instance, the Basic Law would not empower the chief executive to command armed forces to be stationed in Hong Kong.

The drafters are studying proposals tabled yesterday by mainland drafter Mr Xiao Weiyun which suggest, among other things, an independent president for the legislature and retention of an executive council-like body.

They would also allow the legislature to impeach the chief executive.

Mr Xiao said yesterday such provisions would make the political system "more democratic". He said his draftwork for the SAR government also aimed at preserving elements in the present system "conducive to Hong Kong's political and economic development".

Mr Xiao's draftwork suggests that a president for the post-1997 "Legco" should be elected from among the legislators.

The future chief executive -- equivalent of today's Governor -- would chair an "executive conference" modelled on today's Executive Council [EXCO].

Mr Xiao -- unhappy about the leaking of the document a day before it was tabled before a Basic Law Drafting Committee sub-group -- explained the thinking behind the document to Hong Kong reporters yesterday.

Asked about the merits of a president elected by the legislators, he said: "After all, that has to be more democratic."

On his proposal for the "executive conference" -- which, like EXCO, would advise the chief executive -- he said: "That is to model the existing Hong Kong system."

He said provisions for formation of the legislature and the selection of the chief executive had been omitted because of divided views among the drafters and the public.

The proposals, which yesterday went before the sub-group framing the SAR government structure, were obtained by THE STANDARD on Tuesday.

Mr Xiao, a member of the think-tank advising the Chinese Government on the drafting, took pains yesterday to emphasise that the draftwork was his own brainchild. But at one point, in an apparent slip of the tongue, he said he did not write it.

Sixteen members of the drafting sub-group yesterday generally agreed on the functions and powers of the chief executive proposed by Mr Xiao. [passage omitted]

The group has not yet discussed fully the question of whether the chief executive should be able to dissent from legislation passed by the legislature -- a point left open in Mr Xiao's draftwork.

"As a matter of procedure, it's common in all the world that the chief executive is empowered to sign and promulgate legislation," said Mr Xiao, who is also a convener of the drafting subgroup.

"Otherwise, the legislation would not be effective.

"But we've not come to decide whether the refusal to sign confers a veto power," he said.

#### Meeting on Legislature Ends

HK120449 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 12 Jun 87 p 2

[From Yau Shing-mu of HONGKONG STANDARD China Desk, in Guangzhou]

[Text] A group of Basic Law drafters yesterday unanimously agreed that the term of office of the post-1997 legislature should be four years -- one more than that of the current Legislative Council.

But they failed to reach a conclusion on the creation of a president for the legislature.

Mainland Drafter Mr Xiao Weiyun this week tabled a paper outlining proposals for a separate legislature president, with the chief executive chairing a body modelled on the present Executive Council [Exco]

This was opposed by some drafters -- from both Hong Kong and the mainland -- who said the chief executive should chair both the legislature and the executive, as does the present Governor.

The term of office of the legislature and the possible creation of the presidency for it are under scrutiny in the Hong Kong Government's current political review.

Some drafters feel that any decision made on these issues in the Basic Law will inevitably have an impact on the review.

The 16 drafters — members of a Basic Law Drafting Committee subgroup framing the structure of the future Special Administrative Region [SAR] government — did not give reasons for supporting a four-year term.

But it is believed that they felt extending the term by a year would enhance stability and continuity, and that they wanted to reduce the frequency of elections.

"Rationales, pro and con, were fully exchanged before the meeting," said a co-convenor of the group, Mr Louis Cha.

At the end of the three-day meeting, the drafters went through the document prepared by Mr Xiao.

They agreed that:

-- The chief executive may dissolve the legislature after the central government's approval.

-- A body equivalent to the Executive Council should be retained.

-- Coordination between two branches could be achieved through cross-membership in the Exco and the law-making body and through government officials' reports and answers to questions in the legislature.

-- The chief executive should have the power to move motions on taxation and use public money.

-- All principal officials should be Chinese nationals and permanent residents of the SAR who have lived in Hong Kong continuously for 15 years.

-- Legislators should continue to enjoy privileges and immunities similar to those they have now.

-- They should swear allegiance to the SAR when they assume duty.

-- The quorum for a legislature meeting should be half of its members.

-- Any motion or bill except a vote of impeachment should be passed by a majority of the legislators present.

The drafters reached no conclusion on whether the legislature should be able to revive legislation vetoed by the chief executive.

The subgroup will tackle unsolved problems at another meeting in Guangzhou from July 31 to August 2.

It plans to table draft articles on as many topics as possible when the full committee convenes late in August.



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